october, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expi-

under this rule, if they desire to do so.

on of the time paid for. All fermer subscribers can

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE. YARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C. J. OOX, W. P. KENDALL, & CO. S. KENDALL.
OMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-No. 11 & 12, North Water St.

ALEXANDER OLDSIAM. DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention give . to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Ba con and other Country Produce.

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full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toffet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure. WILLIAM B. LIPPITT.

TATHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Band dollars from the Yankees. Perfumery, Patent Medicines. &c. &c., corner of Front and CONFEDERATE VICTOR , immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-

MONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the ic that he is prepared to take contracts in his line B. To Distillers of Turpentine,-he is prepared to put

For Sale and to Let. COTTON AND COENLAND FOR SALE IN ROSESON

COUNTY.
SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, 2 miles from his rack of land containing 730 acres. 60 cr 70 acres cleared on it with a most without any important result. Tueleared land well timbered Terms made easy. THOS. McCALLUM, Jr. Alford-villa, Robeson Co., N. C., May 22, 1662. 39-31*

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move tohis late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail which stirred them deeply. containing over five handred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main-These lands are principally be as desirably located as any Sound. There is about one hundred acres ready to clear, a portion of to see that the Ari deaded, and contains a large in the right way: the very best for boiling and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.

N. F. NIXON.

Educational.

TITHIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT of Mr. James Southgute and Lady, is located in one of The music department is in charge of Prof. V. Kneringer, and ten thousand. Louisburg, N. C.

UINHUGG PERMAUS COLLEGE.

General Notices.

J. Incl.son, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to sail estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate to present them be open to Federal transports before these troops reach their expected point of destination. It is only in this way that they can possible be furnished with proper within the time prescribed by law.

A. K. CROMARTIE,

Administrator with the Will annexed.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS PAINTS.

Linseed Oil, Varsish, Pasent Bryers, &c. Forsale whole ale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist. sale and retail, by

The Field Officers elect are: Colonel, John | will be punished. Wimbish, of Granville county; Lieut. Colonel, J. S. C. McDowell, of Burke; Major, K. M. Murchison, of for a like offence. Cumberiard. Col Wimbish is a graduate of West Point, and has lately been in charge of a Camp of Instruction near Raleigh. Col. McDowell was a Lieutenant in the Burke Rifles of the Bethel Regiment .--Maj. Murch son was Lieutenant in the Cumberland company of the Sthe State Troops, (Col. Shaw's Regi- of Hope & Co., is described in detail. The following

The Regiment is composed of the following com-

Company A, Capt. Illis, of Rowan county. J. B. Keibler, of Burke. J Marshall Williams, of Cumberland. James Rogers, of Northampton. D. W. Parks, of Wilkes.
W. P. Wattington, of Guilford.
A. H. Martin, of Wilkes.
David S. Cockerham, of Yadkin.

. Hampton, of Polk. Parham, of Granville. Jackson's army, in camp in Rockingham county, The field officers chosen are : Colonel, Capt. Thos. Settle of a Rockingham com-Peprer of the Stokes Mountain Boys, 21st N. C. Major, Dr. Saunders Fulton, of Forsythe, we think.

The regiment is composed of the following companies:
Davidson Guards, Davidson, Capt. J. C. Hedgecock. wnfork Invincibles, Stokes, Capt. H. S. Leigham. Rockingham Invincibles, Cockingham, Capt. W. J. Pfobl. Mountain Tigers. Surry, Capt. A. P. Shore.
Mountain Boys, Stokes, Capt. W. S. King.
Surry Marksmen, Surry, Capt. M. L. Patterson.
Forsyth Southroos, Forsyth, Capt. E. P. Miller.
Forsyth Effes, Forsyth, Capt. Alex. Miller.
Divide Foys, Guilford, Capt. W. A. Rankin.
Plina Pillage, General Survey, Capt. R. V. Graves.

Two other companies formerly in this regiment, the Yadkin Grey Eagles and the Porsyth Greys, have been

letached and now form a battalion of sharpshooters unthis morning, was also re-organized on Saturday. Our "Yankee" breath. No matter what the nation, creed, The 17th regiment, we learn by letter from Raleigh

banded. W. F. Martin of Elizabeth City, the former Colonel, was elected Colonel. Capt. John C. Lamb of Martin

An instance: A few ty, Lt. Col. and Capt. Taes. H. Sharp of Hertford, or. Col. Martin is a lawyer of reputation, brother of digitant seneral, was in the fight at Hatteras and taken ton, was in the Regiment before and is Captain in the Regiment now. Major Sharp has been a physician, was Captain and pushed the door most violently. The Major

James J. Leith, Hyde Thos. H. Sharp, Hertford James M. Luke, John L. Swain, Martin Geo. B. Daniel, Granville

Thos. J. Norman, Washington " H. Stuart L. Johnson, "
John S. Dancy, Edgecombe "
H. Wiswall, Pitt,
The 55th will also organize next Monday, 19th inst.,

and there are perhaps enough companies to form the

bish, Raleigh, N. C."-Fayetteville Observer.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL,

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, VA., May 21st, 1862. The following official dispatch was received yesterday : NEW RIVER, May 19th, via Dublin May 20th. By the co-operation of Gen. Marshall, Cox has been driven from this section of the country, losing many prisoners, his entire camp and garrison equipage, Laggage, &c. H. HETH, Brig. Gen. Comd'g. Signed. REACTION IN KENTUCKY .- FURTHER FROM COL. MORGAN.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 21st, 1862. P. W. A. telegraphs the Savannah Republican that a great reaction is going on in Kentucky, which it is thought will revolutionize the State. Col. Morgan destroyed fifty-three loaded cars on the

Nashville and Louisville Railroad. Nashville is firm as a rock. Col. Morgan passed through Atlanta, yesterday. The Confederacy says he captured three hundred and fifty thou-

CONFEDERATE VICTORY IN NEW MEXICO. RICHMOND, VA., May 21st, 1862.

The following official dispatch was received to-day from

New Mexico :-The Confederate army of New Mexico has met, whipped profile that he is prepared to take constants in his constant, and entirely routed the reinforcements sent from Colorado constants of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, and entirely routed the reinforcements sent from Colorado to Gen. Canby, [Federal,] killing and capturing over five hundred of the enemy. The fight occurred on the 27th of March, 23 miles East of Santa Fe, which place is now the

headquarters of the Confederate army. FROM CORINTH-SKIRMISHING STILL GOING ON-BATTLE IMMINENT, &c.

MOBILE. May 22d, 1862. A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Corinth, May 21st, states that the skirmishing continued on yesterday

Our forces shelled the enemy out on the Farmington road. adapted to make turpentine; the lands join there were no casualties on our side. The loss of the enchain and Z charjah Fulmore. Persons wishing my is unknown. Indications portend a battle as near at hand, and indeed

the conflict may begin at any moment. A heavy rain this morning has postponed any movement. Butler's infamous order has fired our army.

The Rev. Dr. Palmer delivered an address to our troops

A Federal spy is to be shot to-day.

The War in Arkansas. The following intelligence from the Memphis Appeal fish and oysters—or for making is the latest from the seat of war in Arkansas, a section of growing interest in such connection. We are glad to see that the Arkansians are disposing of their cotton

> DES ARC, May 10 .- The enemy are reported to have been at Augusta, Jackson county. They took possession of all the cotton in the neighborhood. They are reported to be in considerable force at Jacksonport and Battesville. Their destination is not known. Some of the Federals in disguise entered this place to-day, and after reconnoitering, returned. They were pursued by the citizens.

> Seventeen hundred bales of cotton were offered upon the shrine of liberty, to-day, by the citizens of this place.

The enemy are supposed to be under the command by teachers of large experience of Curtis. His forces are reported to be between eight

The report is brought from Little Rock that General Springfield, have commenced to march southeast, in the refused to have anything to do with them. direction of the State capital.

Steele's division is certainly moving to the same point The probability is that both will be starved out should they proceed much further. This movement on INVITE UNDER GIVED having qualified at May Term, Little Rock is doubtless made with the belief that the navigation of the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers will ministrator with the Will annexed of Calvin be open to Federal transports before these troops reach

We have New Orleans papers of Tuesday, the 13th inst. Butler begins to carry things with a high hand. The following order from the True Delta, is an in-

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. NEW ORLEANS, May 10, 1862. Sir: The remarks in you money article of to-day

are inadmissible. Wanton, uscless and criminal acts of destruction of The 54th Regiment was organized at Raleigh, on the not acts of patriotism, but vandal incendiarism, which property, generally by the mob, who do not own it, are

You will not receive further caution, but punishment,

Publish this conspicuously.

Publish of Maj. Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General. The telegraphic statement in respect to the specie seized by the enemy, belonging to the European house in relation to it we extract from the Delta.

Seizure of Consulates .- We are informed that the reason alleged for the seizure of the Consulate of the Netherlands is, that the Citizens' Bank, owned by the banking house of Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, deposited a sum, estimated at from \$500,000 to \$1,000.000. the notes for which are not due, and that the directors of the bank placed the amount of their debt to Hope & Co., in the hands of the Consul of the Netherlands, for the payment of the notes, either before or at the time they became due.

The United States commander, hearing of these facts, claimed the money as still belonging to the Citizens' Bank, by reason of its not being due. If the Consul had authority to receive the money for Hope & Co., a nice question might arise between the United States Consul's office, and yesterday, we learn, the money was removed. It is understood that the French and Spanthey contained money liable to confiscation, but upon on the approach of the gunboats. an assurance to the contrary, they were promptly re-

The Yankers find out the Spirit of the Southern People.

A letter from General Mitchell's (Federal) Division, at Huntsville, Ala., to the Cincinnati Times, says: The white inhabitants of this part of the country ar the most rampant and vicious secessionists I ever met with. They will hardly speak to an officer when they meet him, but look sideways, lest they might inhale his or color of a man, if he is for the Union, he is a Yankee. The 17 h was captured at Hatters and had been dis- The ladies—save the mark—are more vicious, fierce and

An instance: A few days ago, Major Moore, of the close, stepped gallantly forward for the purpose of closing the door, when one of the termagants put forth her tain in the old Regiment and is Captain now. Neither of them has a military education I believe. The companies looked crest-fallen for a moment, and after a pause, said Excuse me, I thought you were ladies." This brought the crimson to the cheeks of the she devil, but she said of cotton cannot be very pleasant news to the Yannothing.

Another correspondent, writing from Columbia, Teun

State. Very likely. It is quieter than Nashville; not so insolent or so candid. But its still waters are running mighty deep.

56th and probably more. The mail arrangements are badly managed here and persons writing to friends in prompted him to tender to Gen. Price any position in the army cannot be too careful in directing, as there are constantly so many changes and similar names. It Gen. Price replied to this magnanimous tender from the would be very proper thus: "John Smith, Company commander-in-chief, that, if left to himself, he would A, Capt. Ellis, 54th regiment, N. C. T. Col. Wimbish, Raleich, N. C."—Fanette ville Observer. signed the front position and allowed to lead off in the Among the first acts of Gen. Butler to preserve the fight. We know not which most to commend—the police of the city of New Orleans was to arrest Mayor Mouroe and all the Aldermen, of whom the oath of allegiance to Lincoln was required. They declining to take the oath were committed to prison, and are now suffering for their patriotic firmness.

Hight. We know not which most to commend—the maguanimity of Gen. Beauregard, or the cool and brave daring of Gen. Price. We hope they both will win fame for themselves, and victory for their country!—None will be more rejoiced than ourself, if such should be the result at Corinth.—Memphis Avalanche.

From Norfolk and Suffolk. The Richmond Enquirer publishes the following extract from a letter received by the underground rail road, from Norfolk :

"We are lucky in having old army officers in command. Col. Spears commands the Military Depart ment. He, I believe, is a slaveholder, and married a lady from near Danville, Va.; Major Talmadge is Quartermaster, and Major Nixon Provost Marshal. It you ask a favor, they ask you to take the oath. Gen. Wool pledged his word, that no one should be required to take the oath. We are strong and united in our faith.

We also copy the following from the Enquirer : The wine and liquor establishment of Dancan Robinson was broken open Sunday night, by the Yankee seldiers, and a quantity of wines, liquors and cigars stolen. The warehouses of Messrs. Biggs and Hardy & Brother, have been seized by the Yankee authorities as storefor officer's quarters. The old Academy and all the school houses are used as hospitals. Only two Federal flags have been displayed by the residents, and they were

citizens of no respectability or standing. King Abraham visited Norfolk Monday, the 12th Hotel by a miscrable Quack Doctor, named Todd, and a drucken oysterman, named Gambol. Upon arriving at the Hotel, the announcement was made that " President Lincoln would receive all visitors who desired to see him." The first man introduced was a dilapidated, and effective service than all the other Generals since cadaverous looking individual, named Hill, a shoemaker. Several other friends of Hill, who had been "smiling," were also introduced, when Abraham's first reception in

Norfolk ended. The Military Governor, Vielle, has turned the city over to the Mayor and municipal corps, and the night police will resume the functions of their office. Mayor for Sterling Price, and when the proper time comes, as Lamb will continue his court.

The incoming and out-going of numerous steamers attract a good deal of the attention of the citizens. From a correspondent of the Petersburg Express

writing from Zani station, May 16th, we copy the fol-Everything is quiet about Norfolk and Portsmouth. Gen. Wool has assured the people that private persons and property should be respected. The citizens are person is allowed to pass from one city to the other with-

out a pass from the Mayor or Provost Marshal. I was in Suffolk when that place was occupied by the I was in Suffolk when that place was occupied by the Federal troops. Suffolk was evacuated late on Monday Websterian head, covered with a growth of thick white afternoon, and early on Tuesday morning about 200 bair, a high, broad, intellectual forehead, florid face, no mitting such depredations.

This order shall be executed in letter and spirit. All cit-Lieut. Col. Dedge, of New York. They rode into fail to discover the iron will that surmounts all obstatown before anybody was aware of it, and many sup- cles. His laugh, and it is not unfrequent, reveals a set posed, at first, that it was a company of our own cav- of teeth, which like Ethan Allen's, would serve to draw alry. Stopping about the centre of the town, the com- nails. The striking feature, however, is his eye-a mander immediately placed a guard at the Suffolk calm, beautifully blue, soul's revealing orb which is at Savings Bank, with orders to let no one pass in or out. one; a key to every emotion of the man. It is an eye The officers then took possession of the Washington which rever blanched at danger, and it is the boast of Hotel and ordered dinner, promising the proprietor to his soldiers that he never looked unpityingly upon the pay him for his trouble, and on his declining to serve them sufferings of his followers. corners and stared, but manifested no disposition of joy whole army, before I desert my faithful wounded."

sion from his owner, and immediately directed the patrol to disperse the negroes on the streets.

Late in the afternoon, several of the soldiers were tirm a hold upon the hearts of his men. party questioning him, that Col. Wright, with his 3d "Old Dad." Georgia Regiment, was only two or three miles from greatly alarmed them, and in less than half an hour, through Memphis. they were all seen galloping away from town, forgetting to pay for the bacon they purchased of one of the merchants, or to settle any other contract with them. I could not tell for some time what had so frightened | yit?" them. They did not stop until they reached Hargrove's Tavern, where they informed a gentleman that they met | questioner. profane language was used on both sides.

week have returned, evidently disappointed in their ex- find him thar." pectations, and since the coming of the Yankees to Suffolk none have left home.

were four in number, one of which got ashors on the ter and boatman, merchant and woodsman-men, too, Bar and three came into the harber at Stone, all of who have come from every State, and been bronzed in Bar and three came into the harber at Stone, all of them being small vessels, steam propellers, and schooner-rigged. They immediately commenced shelling Cole's the pampas of Mexico. Americans, Indians, half-the mountaines of the Northwest to the pampas of Mexico. Americans, Indians, half-the mountaines of the Northwest to the near, dust and december to the near to the n er-rigged. They immediately commenced shelling Cole's Island, Goat and Kiawah Islands, and as our heavy guns at those points had been removed by order of Gen-Spaniards, Poles, and for aught I know, Hottentots, eral Pemberton, the troops which were stationed there all are mixed in the motley mass, who have rallied immediately evacuated the place, burning the barracks around the flag of their noble leader. It is a "gatherand other property before leaving. The Lincoln war ing of the class," as if they had heard and responded to vessels immediately continued up Stone river, firing all the stirring Battle Call of my poetical friend Harry the way, and finally laid to at a point near Battery Is- Timred: and the Netherlands. A guard was placed over the land and Legareville. The position at Battery Island was also given up on the approach of the enemy, and the quarters burnt. It is said, by those who witnessed ish Consulates were seized under the impression that | it, that a person on John's Island hoisted the white flag

Lieut. Stevens, in command of a detachment of troops on board the steamers Marion and Gen. Clinch, very kindly offered this individual any assistance necessary for the removal of his negroes and valuables, but he resolutely declined, saying he would claim protection elsewhere, and immediately afterwards raised the white flag. The gunboats answered by also raising a white flag fore and aft, and came up to his assistance. We reserve comment until we are enabled to obtain something more authentic. In strong contrast with that proceeding was the act of two faithful negroes, who, when the boats were approaching Legareville, gathered some combustible materials and set fire to the whart to prevent the enemy from landing. The following troops were stationed at the points above mentioned, and withdrawn: Two companies of Col. C. H. Stevens' regiment, two companies of Major Heuge's batallion, Preston's battery, Marion Rifles, and a detachment of regulars from Fort Sumter .- Charleston Courser, 21st.

The Rebels Burning their Cotton. The New York Herald has the following dispatch from Louisville, Kentucky. This wholesale destruction

Two thoroughly reliable gentlemen, Kentuckians, who have just arrived from New Orleans, report that all

all the stock of cotton is ready to be fired on the approach of the Union fleet. The people of the river towns are retreating inward and destroying property along all the southern tributa-ries of the Mississippi, the planters in many cases apply-ing the torch to their own cotton.

ties is on the bluff ready to be rolled into the river, and

From the Correspondence of the Charleston Courier. CORINTH, May 7, 1862.

I have lately seen and conversed with that " noblest battle-tried hero and his army.

upon them. A career uninterrupted by aught save two inches of the centre. The wager was willingly glory and success, is their birthright, and the tribute paid, and considerately handed to the sharp shooter as a which is their due, flows spontaneously from the hearts tribute to his skill. As the loser remarked, "it don't Some, however, are contemptible. Sam Glen, the of their fellow-men. Of such a type, Sterling Price is pay very well to bet on stock you know nothing about." Dutch Comedian, is here, endeavoring to rent the Nor- a fitting representative. Leaving his civil pursuits in The young man afterwards remarked to a bystander Missouri at the commencement of our troubles, after that he never missed anything he could see. having been the recipient of the highest honors in the Such is a brief sketch of Price and his noble little arhad comparatively none. Of arms there was a scanti- pings," a part of which I have already quoted: ness both in numbers and quality, yet, such was the magic of his name, that notwithstanding these disadhouses. A number of private residences have been taken vantages, a few weeks found gathered around his standard an array of brave men whose fame and prowess have become as "household words." The result of that small but glorious beginning is upon the records of the coun try. The handful of choice spirits has swelled to the dimensions of a cloud, and the partizan chief has become inst. He was received and escorted to the Atlantic a Major General in the Confederate Army,—the deserving peer of that noble cluster, Beauregard, Bragg, Hardee, Polk, Breckinridge and Johnston. He has been engaged in more battles, conquered more difficulties, turned aside more obstacles, and done more hard fighting the war began, and to-day occupies a place in the affections of the people, from which envy, malice or detraction have not yet sought to dislodge nim. The star of destiny that lighted up his perilous pathway at the begioning has followed his footsteps, and now rests smilingly in its zenith. Great achievements are yet in store

bestowal of that reward which is his due.

Some of your readers may think this admiration excessively warm, but the sentiments uttered above are the echo of every heart that has pulsated in the presence of the Missouri General. As few people have an idea of the character of the man I will give you a hasty man and including the character of the man I will give you a hasty man and including the character of the man I will give you a hasty man and including the character of the man I will give you a hasty man and including the character of the character of the Chited States, have banded themselves together, and are now going at large through many of the counties of this State, arresting, maltreating and plunder-counties of this State, arresting, maltreating and plunder-state of Tenessee, by virtue of the Chited States, have banded themselves together, and are now going at large through many of the counties of this State, arresting, maltreating and plunder-state of Tenessee, by virtue of the Chited States, have banded themselves together, and are now going at large through many of the counties of this State, arresting, maltreating and plunder-states of Tenessee, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim that in every instance in which a Union man is arrested and maltreated by the manufacture of the Chited States, have banded themselves together. bestowal of that reward which is his due. pen and ink sketch, as he appeared to me during a brief interview. He is over six feet in height, with a frame mitted to attend to their business as usual; but no per- to match, full, but not portly, and straight as an Indi-

I believe it will, a grateful nation will not forget the

for pay, they then ordered it prepared any way. One A passionate lover of music, the same tender hear lady, who has a son in command of a company in the that broods over sweet sounds gives flow to the sympa-Confederate army, raised her window as they passed and cried, "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy," but nearly every house and store in the town Eikhorn. Time and again did he dismount from his possession, and was immediately closed, and the ladies refused to see the ladies refused to s Confederate army, raised her window as they passed and thy that is ever warm in his nature for suffering humaniwas immediately closed, and the ladies refused to see the horse to give place to some sick or wounded soldier, and | would not be given up; also that he protested against the waders. I passed up and down town, and was glad to when it was suggested that it would be better to leave military find that not a single person, white or colored, seemed to bid them welcome. The negroes congregated about the look at the individual, was—" No, sir, I'll sacrifice my carried off. At half-past six o'clock. Mr. Conturie was in-

refused to have anything to do with them.

During the day a committee of the citizens, composed of Mayor Riddick, Rev. W. B. Wellons, James B. Nyeffeet, Cheeker Wellows, Wellows, James B. Speaks Quicking to the proceedings. The money had by the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had by the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had by the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had by the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had by the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had by the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had by the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had by the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had by the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had by the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had by the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had by the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had by the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had by the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had by the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had by the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had been deposited with the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had been deposited with the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had been deposited with the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had been deposited with the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had been deposited with the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had been deposited with the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had been deposited with the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had been deposited with the Consultance of the proceedings. The money had been deposited with the Consultance of the proceedings. Norfleet, Charles Walters and Wm. R. Ellis, waited on Col. Dodge to know his intentions and purposes, and he ly, and possesses the rare faculty of readily adopting at the doors of the Canal Bank, corner of Canap and Grant Col. assured them that the persons and property of all pri- himself to every person with whom he is brought in vate persons should be respected, and that no negro contact. Accessible to all, he is as kindly democratic should be permitted to visit the town without permis- with his soldiers as he is courtly with his equals. No one can lay an affront at the door of Sterling Price.-It is this careful consideration which has given him so

seen in conversation with the negroes, and enquiring of Some idea of the attachment existing between the many of them if they did not wish to be free. One General and his army, may be had from the fact that he shrewd boy with whom they conversed, informed the is everywhere known by the affectionate soubriquet of

"Who do you belong to?" asked an officer of one of

" To the old man," was the reply. " Who's the old man ?"

"Why old Dad Price. Haint you heard of him "Yes, I have, but where is he now?" continued the

with a very cold reception in Suffolk. A Mr. Wood-ward, of Suffolk, told the party plainly what he thought veteran's answer, "but wait until we git into a skrim-of them, and a share of the provisions. In the official notice, of them, and a sharp quarrel ensued in which much mage, and I'll show you 'Old Dad' right in the midst

The steamer Marion, Capt. Flynn, reached this city Tucsday afternoon from Stono river, and brings information that the enemy's gunboats having buoyed out Stono Inlet crossed the Bar yesterday before twelve o'clock. The vessels which approached the entrance were four in number, one of which got ashors on the

"Ho! Woodsmen by the mountain side, Ho! Dwellers in the vales, Ho! Ye who by the roaring tide,

Have roughened in the gales. Leave barn and byre, leave kin and cot, Lay by the bloodiess spade, Let cesk and case and counter rot,

And burn your books of trade."

Nor is this wonderful army less picturesque in point of personal attire and weapons. Every man has come from his homestead fitted with

the best and strongest that loving mothers, wives and sisters could put upon him. And the spectacle presented as they are drawn up in line, whether for marching or inspection, necessarily forms an arabesque pattern of the most parti-colored crowd of people upon which human eyes ever rested. Some are in black—full citizens dress, with beaver hats and frock coats; some in homespun drab; some in grey, blue, and streaked; some in nothing but red shirts, pants, and big top boots; some attempt a display with the old fashioned militia uniforms of their foretathers; some have banners floating from their "outer walls" in the rear; some would pass for our friend, the Georgia Major, who used to wear nothing but his shirt collar and a pair of spurs. " Some are in rags.

Some in bags, And some in velvet gowns!" Take them all in all, "they rival those fantastic shapes that hang upon the walls of memory in a poet's

Aside from the dress, I have been forcibly struck by the remarkable personnel of a majority of the men. They are heavy, large headed, rough, brown faced fel-lows, who look as if in a fight they might weigh a ton apiece, or "whip their weight in wild cats." Fully three-filths of them are over six feet in height, and a deprived of the necessaries of life.

ing the torch to their own cotton.

The rebel government has also boats running up the river destroying the cotton. Among the great number only one planter was found who objected to the burning of this cotton.

The amount of the levy for both city and State taxes for the year 1862 in Baltimore is one hundred and seventeen cents on every hundred dollars.

At first lew were armed with anything but ordinary shot guns and rifles, and to a Arkansa, Taxas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and so forth. I hope for the best, that our men are equal to them—better armed and better drilled. (Cheers.)

The mount of the levy for both city and State taxes for the year 1862 in Baltimore is one hundred and seventeen cents on every hundred dollars.

The sum of the torch to their own cotton.

At first lew were armed with anything but ordinary shot guns and rifles, and to a Arkansa, Taxas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansa, Taxas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and so forth. I hope for the best, that our men are equal to them—better armed and better drilled. (Cheers.)

The Northern papers say that the Sickles brigade and Texans work walk where they can ride. Consent of the year 1862 in Baltimore is one hundred and seventeen cents on every hundred dollars.

The Northern papers say that the Sickles brigade and wounded is given at two hundred and was struck by a piece of shell in the battle of Williamsburg. The battle of Williamsburg. The loss in killed and wounded is given at two hundred and burned to the prisoners have expressed the following opin-dramas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and so forth. I hope for the best, that our men are equal to the best of the provide the following opin-dramas and so forth. I hope for the best, that our men are equal to the so forth. I hope for the papers and so forth. I h

active account as infantry. A good move. Nearly every man in the division is a splendid shot. While at Memphis I heard a bet made that a certain boy, fifteen Roman of them all," Gen. Sterling Price, and in ab- years old, in one of the regiments, could not at the dissence of other subjects more interesting, a portion of tance of eight hundred yards hit the crown of a hat four my letter to-day is devoted to facts connected with this times out of five with a Minnie musket. The bet was taken by an officer, the hat put up, and the lad, who

There are some men who seem to have been born was quietly standing by leaning on his gun, directed to with the laurel upon their brows. Greatness is thrust fire. Ten times in succession be pierced the hat within

gift of the State, he entered the service of his country as my-the only organized body of men in the Confedera-General of the Missouri State Guard. Of troops he cy who have thus far lived up to the inspired "drop-"Come with the weapons at your call,
With musket, pike and knife;
He wields the deadliest blade of all
Who lightest holds his life!"

In conclusion I may add that " Dad Price and his boys" are now here, and in a position where the "band

writing upon the wall" of their future fame will go down to posterity inscribed with the crimson tide they will draw from the hearts of the enemy. From the Nashville Union, May 10.

Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee and Guerillas.

We give below a highly important proclamation from Governor Johnson. In our judgment, it meets the case exactly. It is a well timed and well aimed blow, and will place a wholesome restraint on those the horses' hoofs "upon the stony street," serve to produce the horses hoofs "upon the stony street," serve to produce an effect so horribly frightful, that our faces are feverchief work of the rebellion :

FXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Whereas, certain persons unfriendly and hostile to the government of the United States, have banded themselves

rauding bands aforesaid, five or more rebeis from the most prominent in the immediate neighborhood shall be arrested, imprisoned and otherwise dealt with as the nature of the case may require. And further, in all cases in which propan. His carriage is marked with dignity, grace and gentleness, and every motion bespeaks the attitude and presence of the well bred gentleman. He has a large shall be made to them out of the property of such rebels in the vicinity as have sympathized with, and given aid,

> izens are hereby warned, under heavy penalties, from en-tertaining, receiving or encouraging such persons so banded together, or in any wise connected therewith. ANDREW JOHNSON
> EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

> > From the Bee, of Tuesday, 13th. Affairs in New Orleans.

THE STRUCTION.—Since our last publication, matters of considerable interest have occurred. On Saturday, a file of soldiers, commanded by a U.S. officer, repaired to the building on Canal street, occupied as the Hope Insurance Company and as the Consulate of the Netherlands. The the key taken from him, the vault opened, and the specie carried off. At half-past six o'clock, Mr. Couturie was in-Former, a pupill of Thalburg. Circulars will be who desire them. For full particulars, address

at the doors of the Canal Bank, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, and at the private banking houses of Sam smith & Co., next door to the Canal Back. At about half past three o'clock, P. M., a Federal picquet was placed under the perch and at the doors of the building situated corner of Magazine and Natchez streets, occupied by the French and Spanish Consuls, with their respective flags floating from it. Soon after, the Federal sentinels were withdrawn, by order of General Butler. The foreign population though somewhat excited by this may next a series. lation, though somewhat excited by this unexpected event, refrained, as we learn, from all untoward or intemperate demonstrations. Notes have been exchanged between the French and Spanish Consuls on the one hand, and the Commander-in-Chief on the other, but of their contents we are them in the woods, near Bethlehem Chapel. This the passing soldiers in a regiment during its transit not advised. All the foreign Consuls have had a conference in reference to the circumstances above narrated. We have stated the facts to the best of our knowledge, and refrain from all comment for obvious reasons.

tice, the main object of which is to announce his intention to distribute among the poor and destitute of our city a quantity of beef and sugar captured by the United States forces. The work will be commenced this day at the Custom Mouse, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., where all applicants veteran's answer, "but wait until we git into a skrimmage, and I'll show you 'Old Dad' right in the midst of them, and a sharp quarrel ensued in which much profane language was used on both sides.

Many negroes who ran off from their owners last week have returned, evidently disappointed in their expectations, and since the coming of the Yankees to Suffolk none have left home.

Lock to the front and you kin always in the provisions. In the official notice, where the provisions. In the official notice, it is intimated that the poor of New Orleans have been wholl it is intimated that the poor of New Orleans have had the it is intimated t low. We have not heard whether the crevasse in the parish of Iberville has been closed. That at Story's planta-

We anticipate, however, a speedy fall in the pretensions of the "Father of Waters."

We have New Orleans dates up to the 8th inst. The invaders are already experiencing the effects of the summer climate of the Crescent City, and it is stated that about sixty have already died there. They have established a hospital in Odd Fellows' Hall. The papers continued to be perfectly as the continued of the continued to the continued time to be put to great straits for interesting matter for their columns, and two or three are gradually going into the "light literature" business, and publishing stories, ro-

tion, in Plaquemine, is stopped; but another has taken place on the right bank of the river, in the same parish.—

mances, etc., original and selected.

The Picayune acknowledges the receipt of a Philadelphia paper, and "regrets that its contents are of such a nature as to make it almost a perfectly sealed book to us, for any practical purposes, under the recent proclamation of Gen. Butler."

The Picayune has received a copy of the Mobile Advertiser, of the 4th inst., from which it makes brief selections, the greater part of the paper being considered "contraband" in that quarter. This did not prevent, however, the assemblage of a large crowd on Canal street to hear the

sent to Corinth, others to Charleston, S. C. We trust that the leniency of the Government towards these misguided men will not be abused.

PARSON BROWNLOW .- The notorious Brownlow con spicuous in his best estate, only for his uncommonly toul speech, perverse passions and vehement prejudices, is in New York, and the present "sensation" there. three-filths of them are over six leet in beight, and a very considerable portion are mere striplings, ranging in age from fourteen to eighteen. The health of the and passions of the Abolition mob that roared around him, in the most despicable manner, betokening the utter to body of men in the field. Yet none have suffered more hardships, encountered more perils, or been more more hardships, encountered more perils, or been more to the prejudices and passions of the Abolition mob that roared around him, in the most despicable manner, betokening the utter most meanness and servility of spirit. In his speech to the prejudices and passions of the Abolition mob that roared around him, in the most despicable manner, betokening the utter most meanness and servility of spirit. In his speech to the prejudices and passions of the Abolition mob that roared around him, in the most despicable manner, betokening the utter most meanness and servility of spirit. In his speech to the prejudices and passions of the Abolition mob that roared around him, in the most despicable manner, betokening the utter most meanness and servility of spirit. In his speech to the prejudices and passions of the Abolition mob that roared around him, in the most despicable manner, betokening the utter to the prejudices and passions of the Abolition mob that roared around him, in the most despicable manner, betokening the utter to the prejudices and passions of the Abolition mob that roared around him, in the most despicable manner, betokening the utter to the prejudices and passions of the Abolition mob that roared around him, in the most despicable manner, betokening the utter to the prejudices and passions of the Abolition mob that roared around him, in the most despicable manner, betokening the utter to the prejudices and passions of the Abolition mob that roared around him, in the most despicable manner, betokening the utter to the prejudices and passions of the Abolition mob that roared around the property of the prejudices. deprived of the necessaries of life.

Their weapons are not less miscellaneous than their personal appearance. At first few were armed with battle of Corinth. The rebels have one hundred and twenty

TERMS OF ADVERTISING Do. do. 8 do. do. do. 7 00

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MY No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Letter from Huntsville. A young lady in Huntsville writes to her friends in Mobile in the following lively and spirited strain. She dates, it will be seen, from "Yankeeville":

YANKEEVILLE, April 22, 1862.

My Dear Sister: As it may be a very long time before we again have an opportunity of writing to you, Ma has made us all promise to drop you a line; so if a rather corpulent budget comes to hand, (previded it is not kidnapped made us all promise to drop you a line; so if a rather corpulent budget comes to hand, (previded it is not kidnapped in the meantime.) don't be frightened. You see by the dating of my letter that we have moved—family, house, servants and all—into Yaokee land. We are only about a thousand miles farther from you than when we lived in Huntsville. It is not quite so easy to receive letters from one's friends, nor to send any off to them. Indeed, the portion of the United States which we live in new, is decidedly one of the most out of the way places I have seen.—Although the cars seem to run regularly, there is never a breath of news to gladden our hearts; no mail, and no passengers but soldiers! The people here don't allow a soul to travel on the cars but soldiers. I declare I have not seen a newspaper for two weeks, and expect if I were to see one now I should regard it as a supernatural appearance, and be frightened to death.

The Rev. Mr. — is here, and preaches for us every Sunday; but he is not so partial to the President of the Confederate States that he cannot leave him out of his prayers when necessary. He gets along very peaceably with the people. Last Sunday he prayed that the Lord.

prayers when necessary. He gets along very peaceably with the people. Last Sunday he prayed that the Lord would look upon us in mercy as we then stood before him—political enemies. The church was half filled with officers and high privates, all bedazzened out in blue broadcloth, gold lace and tassels, brass buttons and black feathers—strange to say, looking as calm and collected, after their agitated performances of the past week, as a pan of buttermilk. You should see them as they troop past the gate, sometimes, on horseback, forty or fifty of them together, with their murderous looking spurs attached to their heels, great long swords, encased in brass and dangling with terrific clamor against the horses' sides, wide leathern girdle, with innumerable dirks, pistols and bowie knives attached thereto, they in like manner clashing against each other with unmitigated fury—all of which, with the clattering of blanched with terror, and we instinctively pull our sun bonnets over our faces and stop our ears with our fingers. that we may shut out as much as possible the terrifying and humiliating noise. Ah! they are truly a brave set, and humiliating noise. An: they are truly a brave see, and look so much like conquerors. Napoleon himself could not have borne his "blushing honors" more gracefully than do these victorious Yankees! And, in truth, they have reason to look like victors; for did they not perform the unparallelled exploit of taking the city of Humisville, with accounts

of which all the Northern papers are teeming?

A city strongly fortified with the most impenetrable brick houses, daring women, undaunted children and furious bull-dogs, the whole surrounded by a natural parapet of shell, ball or sword! And yet, through all of this (the comple-tion of which, I must add, has occupied the citizens of Huntsville thirty years,) these wonderful conquerors have made their way, and are now in possession of this modern "Gibraltar." I will, however, say, for the edification of such as may have had friends or relatives concerned in this affair, that not a drop of blood was spilt; the trees, finding they were overpowered by numbers, gave way and allowed the enemy to pass unharmed; the stones, in like manner retreated from "Camp Sinai," and took up a more desirable position near "Fort Retreat," which lies near the base of the mountain; the daring women retired to their castles, whilst compromise was entered into by the furious buildogs and undaunted children, and a temporary armistice decided upon—the enemy, meanwhile, walking in and pitching their tents. I cannot but think, when I look upon them, crowned with their freshly won laurels, of the Irishman, who, walk-ing up to a dead man on the battle-field, boldly cut off his head and held it up in triumph, and had much ado to per-cuade himself that it was in reality he, Pat, who had per-

formed the wonderful feat! The enemy have, since their arrival in the place, proceeded to lay waste all the plantations within their jurisdiction. The third morning after their advent, they marched, well armed and equipped, to Gen. W_____'s plantation, where they succeeded in capturing all the corn and bacon on the place (comprising thirty or forty wagon loads,) and also taking prisoners eighteen or twenty wild and spirited horses and mules, who defended the place and themselves as well as could be expected, and made all the resistance in their power. On another occasion a party of them went to Gen. U. P.—. 's dwelling house, when the family were all absent, and took possession of all the daguerreotypes, jewelry and numerous other little toys upon the elegere
's house shared the same fate, the "sentinel"

being off guard. A cavairy company laid seige to Maj. C.'s "fortification" and took a large amount of ammunition in the shape of preserves and pickles. Msj. C.'s fine regiment of feather beds and mattresses were completely cut to pieces in the affray; and never did a nobler set of fellows perish; many a silent tear will be dropped in tribute to their memory, as the story of their noble resistance and ignominious death is read. Oh! what have not these villains to answer for?— They say they are determined to set fire to this noble structure before they leave, and have also decided, by

council of war, that Senator C.'s "marble palace" on Mars Hill shall be razed to the ground. So you see they spread terror and devastation wherever they go; but there is one thing I am glad of, and that is that all our "cotton bales" have enlisted for the war in the service of the C. S., else they would certainly have taken the last one of them prisoners, and we could hardly have expected them to have been willing to agree to an exchange. The Right Rev. Mr. B. reached this place from Corinth some four or five days since, but having heard that the people in this place were inimical to the President of the C. S., and it being moreover the habit of this Divine al-ways to pray for that honored personage, in his church service, he therefore determined not to bring his church with him, but left it in H, in consequence of which we are debarred the pleasure of week service (and Sunday likewise). Prof. W., the gallant hero of the College, also came to hand from Corinth, having walked nearly the whole of the way, and being eight or ten days on the road. The enemy took him into custody as soon as he arrived, and tried to force him to disclose something relative to the position of our army; but as the gentleman in question swore he would disclose nothing, and that no threat nor bribe on their part could induce him to change his determination, he was therefore sentenced to be transported to the camp, with peremptory orders that he should be strict the camp, with peremptory orders that he should be strictly guarded and forced to eat the rations of a common soldier. After enduring this brutal treatment for the space of two days and nights, having passed through numerous other "fiery furnaces," he was at last liberated on parole of honor. Do you not shudder when you think that we are in the hands of such ruffians? We expect every night that the town will be either shelied or burnt, (in earnest,) and each night as I lie upon my bed, I always commit my helpless seif to film who has promised to his chosen that "not a hair of their heads should perish," and such trust have I in these promises that I have no fear, even though death in these promises that I have no fear, even though death should be my foe. Sometimes when I wake up in the morn-

should be my foe. Sometimes when I wake up in the morning I am so surprized to see myself stiff safe, and that the shells have not yet driven me to the Nits, that I say to myself in the most thankful and cheery way postible, good morning, my dear, I'm glad to see you're still here.

I miss dear little Huntsville so much, and often think of the pleasant country walks we used to take, and the happy times we used to have singing together on the porch every night; here the streets are so guarded that one dare not go beyond the dwelling houses, and as for singing in concert, the town is too full of Yankeedoodles ever to attempt such a thing. Oh! our own dear soluiers, how I long to see them again in our midst; although I have no near kindred in the war, I feel, now that I am separated from them, that each one is as dear to me as a brother. All our kindred in the war, I feel. now that I am separated from them, that each one is as dear to me as a brother. All our girls are proud and brave and never lose hope, they give no quarter to the Yankees, and as one of them remarked, he hadn't seen a woman smile since he had been in H., for how can we smile and be gay in their presence when "our hearts are with Charley over the water?" We had three hundred Coniederate prisoners in town for about two weeks, and every morning and evening the ladies used to visit them and cheer them up, and take care of the sick ones, and carried them all the food that they ate. We used to make biscuit and corn bread for them every day, and so did everybody eise. The Yankees gave Mrs. B. flour, meal and meat to cook for them. Day tefore yesterday they lett in wagons towards C., and we hear to-day that our troops have taken them all back again, but don't know how true it is. Every day troops are retreating from C. towards Stev., under pretence of a battle expected there, but is my opinion they are getting away from our forces. Sometimes there are not more than 500 troops in town, and we hope that they will soon leave.

band" in that quarter. This did not prevent, however, the assemblage of a large crowd on Canal street to hear the paper read, and we are informed that when the stirring and dress of Beanregard to the "Army of the Mississippi and Elkhorn" was read out, cheer on cheer rent the air, despite Gen. Butter and his Provost Marshals and his Massachusetts regiments. An interruption, however, was attempted, and the Grleanois enjoyed the news in their own way.

Stampeders Released.—The Knoxville Register learns that about 300 of the prisoners captured by Capt. Ashby, and sent to Madison, Georgia, have been released by the Government—all of them taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, and many of them volunteering. Some of the volunteers have been sent to Corinth, others to Charleston, S. C. We trust soon leave.

FORT PILLOW .- The enemy has well nigh played out up the river; at least it is difficult to see their gunboats. Yesterday, the Victoria went up under a flag of truce to exchange some prisoners, and several parties who went up on her, state to us that the enemy lost one who went up on her, state to us that the enemy lost one boat and had another disabled by the recent "skrimmage" with Commodore Thompson. Only three of Foote's gunboats were visible yesterday, and General Thompson went up to give them another "whack," but they put, in fine style, making better time than Gen.

Thompson. Foote will never pass Fort Pillow with Memphis Argus, 14th inst.

FEDERAL OPINION OF GENERAL PRICE.—Some of

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862.

HAVING been necessarily absent for a few days, we were rejoiced to find on returning this morning that Wilmington still stood in its o'd place, and that as yet it had not suffered from hostile attack or fallen into hostile hands. Long may it stand.

Passing on our way through a pretty large section of country formerly devoted extensively to the cultivation of cotton, we do not remember to have seen a single field, although, perhaps we may have passed several; of day last. In this, however, we were disappointed .one thing however, we are certain, and that is, that we saw field after field for miles, that we knew had in past years been given up to cotton, now occupied by a our telegraphic column. It appears many more days of Newbern. Gen. B. refers to the action of the 7th ever since. Captain Ellis is well known to the citizens thrifty growth of young corn.

salt than almost anything else. On the cars and off copy below :the cars, where men talked seriously about our cause and its prospects, our successes and our failures, our advantages and our difficulties, our hopes and our fears. still the salt question would recur. We speak, we think advisedly, when we say that there is hardly any question of more pressing importance to the country than that of salt. It is of vital importance to the people and to the cause of the South, and every effort, public and persons or corporate bodies, ought to be made to get a city and the Junction. Such a feat on their part would supply of salt. We may talk of speculation if we please, and of making laws to repress it, but we cannot thus talk or legislate salt out of the earth or the sea .-

the same talk about salt. Why, at points in the interior, as we have learned, salt is being retailed at fifty mond. cents a quart, which would make it an expensive luxury to indulge in even at table. If, as the legend goes, or as Luther is said to have said, he once eat a bushel of the devil, we rather think that salt must have been cheaper then than it is now, else it would have imthe devil himself to have paid for many repasts at the rate of sixteen dollars, or indeed thirty-two dollars, if we assume that his Satanic Majesty eat bush-

one, a most serious one. It is no longer simply a question of price, although that is serious enough. It is a question of supply at any price. People must have from Williamsburg, thinned our regiments more than as between the Point and Harrison's Bar. salt. If they can't get it from friends they will be many battles wou'd have done. There was, neverthetempted, perhaps forced, to get it somehow from the enemy, and we all know the danger, the demoralization of this trading with the enemy. It is one of the things | What we need now at the head of the army, is the

During our absence from home business took us to other sphere of duty, not much to the regret of the citizens, as we should judge from the general tone of re- he will never have again, to render a mest signal sermark. The people of Charleston are still sore about vice to his country, and to immortalise his own name in not advised. At all events the bombardment of the city of the kind equally shameful. one that deserves his confidence There does not appear to be any great excitement, although families are getting off as fast as they can, and give us the victory ! the whole up country is crowded with Charlestonians who have gone up, some of them, as far away as Greens-

Of the number of troops in and around the city, of course we cannot speak. There are a good many, how ever, but they make no show on the streets, and but few uniforms are to be seen around the hotels or public The pickets in the city are mounted.

No one, merely from reading, could have any idea of the destructive sweep of the great fire which swept the very heart of the city. Certainly we had There is no appearance now of charred timbers or blackened walls. The timbers were all burned up wholly, or have been removed. The walls, where upsafe, have been taken down, and the bricks generally cleaned and neatly piled up within the spaces they formerly enclosed. Here and there, where the foundations have been good, or the remaining fragments of wall would bear it, houses have been run up or are still going up, the old bricks being generally used; but these

The water courses are all up higher than we recollect of the Yankees in the former place. to have seen them before. The Pee Dee is brimming : certainly been prowling around and up the Black River and the Waccamaw, and it was feared that they would get up to Conwayboro'. Of the means taken to repel them or check their advance, we hardly know, and could not speak. It is very desirable that these means should be prompt and efficient, as their further progress, espe. cially up the Pee Dee, might jeopardize our Southern Radroad communications as well as our telegraph lines. On the North Eastern Road there is a colored train-

THE DESPOTS IN WASHINGTON, N. C .- We have been kindly permitted to see a private letter from a insults and depradations of the invaders, who have run off most of her servants, ransacked her house, searched every nook-opened every drawer or closet, taken what they wanted and given the rest to the negroes to take away. On Tuesday of last week, after the lady had gone, they returned to the house-told a servant who would appeared to have remained, that there was some blackberry wine bid, saying that they had heard so from the negroes. They then made another negro come and dig it up. They found out where her meat was concealed and took away all of that they could find. They also said they knew there was china and glass baried, and they intended to have that. The information about these things, they got from a negro woman. In fact, they used and took every thing they wanted. They of course entice the negroes away from their owners and paralyze all farming operations.

IT is said that the jail in Washington is being cleaned

out to be used as a place of imprisonment for females. People staying in the town of Washington can get nothing fresh to eat, either in the way of meat or vegetables, as the Yankee troops seize upon everything .-Indeed, the ladies that are there would give anything to

lowing information is published in answer to numerous ting the boat affoat again. While they were thus enenquires addressed to us. The Convention undertook gaged, Col. Wood gave his men the wink. They made to discharge all North Carolina Volunteers over 35 a bold rush and succeeded in capturing the arms which years old, not transferred to the Confederate Government. These discharged volunteers, then, are not only of the crew and guard. They then had the boat carried not entitled to the Confederate bounty, but are required down the river to the point where they wished to get to refund the State bounty, if it has been received; they off, where the boat was brought to, the guard paroled, are entitled to no pay for the time they have been in and the brave men departed, and are most probably be service, nothing for clothing, but they are entitled to fore now doing good service in the Confederate army. transportation home. - State Journal.

We presume the State Journal states the ordinance that we are now inclined to believe it." correctly, and we think it is a very low piece of business on the part of the Convention to deprive the men from their pay and clothing, as well as compelling them to refund to the State the bounty of fifty dollars. It is a very mean subterfuge to save a few dollars to the public treasury.

We learn from the Raleigh State Journal that the appointment of Brigadier General, in the army of the Confederate service, has been, or will be, tendered to Confederate service, be seen, or will be, tendered to corrough, wears yet a precious jewel in his heart, and may be set down as a true man and a gentleman, at all country. public treasury.

actually taken place when we went to press on Satur- portion of their rations. There was nothing done except heavy artillery skirmish-Apart from the one topic of the war, and not so far perate nature. The Richmord Enquirer of Saturday, very flattering terms. There were several gentlemen a hearty support, feeling assured that his election apart from it either, we found more reference made to has a very sensible article on the "situation," which we from this section who belonged to the 7th, and who are

The Armies near Richmond. way up the Pamunkey and Chickahominy, and on our North-east are now only about six miles distant. On Thursday there was a picket skirmish just beyond the Chickahominy, and on the Mechanicsville Turnpike. The "situation" is thus becoming one which necessi tates very speedy operations. The enemy are near the line of our Central Railroad, and by a sudden descent might burn a bridge, unless we take proper precautions, private, by every party, State or Confederate, private and thus cut us off from the use of the road between this be a deep disgrace to us. To allow even any danger of

Having got the enemy away from their gunboats, the only object that seemed to justify a retreat has been at-We must have the supply before we can regulate its tained. To hold our armies in camp now, and allow the sale or distribution. We may economise salt as much enemy to fortify and intrench and mount his mammoth as we please, but there is a point at which even that guns, and dig his parallels, and his zigzag advances to Richmond, is not fer a moment to be thought of. As well allow him to bring his gun-boats up the river. To We have talked with men from North and South make the battle one of siege guns, is to give it up-for Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and heard the enemy excels us in heavy artillery. In short, the problem seems to be reduced to either a speedy battle n the field, or a speedy battle in the streets of R ch-

it, would be discreditable to our management.

terest, and not without some solicitude. He has skillfully executed several very judicious retreats-we are now anxious to see him display the more positive qualities of an eminent commander. The time has come &c. when retreat is no longer strategy, but disaster. It must, therefore, give place to the battle. We have no idea that Johnston contemplates a retreat. We are perfectly satisfied that he does not. We verily believe that if he did contemplate it, he would find himself unable to execute it. The temper of the army would not endure it. The men are weary of toilsome and destructive marches, and the privations necessarily attendant and almost clamor to be led against the enemy. The march from Manassas, and then from Rapidan, and next less, a wise and sufficient reason for each of these movemen's,—the reason does not apply now. The campaign has ripened for the battle, and the battle is at hand.clarion call and the battle shout, and bold, enthusiastic, of the place. inspiring leadership! What we want in action is swift, energetic mevement, rapid and unexpected combination, on, where martial law is in operation, and from and vigorous blows. Surely the strange deadness which place General Ripley has been removed to some prevails while two great armies are encamped in sight of the Capital of one of them, cannot last long. Gen. tles wisely and lead his fight with enthusiasm, and the courage of his soldiers under the blessing of God will

> Point, James River. They now have a fleet of ten boats at that place, or had on Friday evening, so we learn from the Petersburg Express of the 24th inst.

It is reported that they now have about 2,000 men, inbern, supposed for the purpose of being transported to erals.—Daily Journal, 27th inst. Fort Warren. Young Respass is still recruiting for his regiment of tories. We presume the father is helping the son on in this hellish matter. May the rope be patriots of the South.

The Enemy at Georgetown. The enemy's gunboats came up to Georgetown on Thursday, and landed some troops in the town. No resistance was made. The mail intended for Georgetown has been sent back to this city, because of the presence

It is said that the enemy's gunboats proceeded on the morning of Thursday a short distance up the Wacca-Waterce, and the Congaree, and so of course maw, having promised the Georgetownians that they Santee. Of the reports of the movements of would return the same evening. There are rumors of the Yankee gunboats on the South Carolina coasts and their having burned a rice mill, and committed other could not make much definite. They have characteristic Yankee villanies; but of these reports we have, as yet, received no authentic accounts. Charleston Mercury, 24th inst.

We learn from a private source that the Yankees stole about one hundred and fifty tierces of Rice, and carried it off. Our own people, it is also reported, burnt the mill after the Yankees had left.

THE Charleston Courier publishes the following extract of a letter from Georgetown, dated May 22, 1862: "The enemy's gunboats appeared about daylight this hand with fiery red whiskers. He looks rather peculiar. were all set on fire. The brig "Marshall," (formerly Joseph.) owned by E. W. Marshall and others of your city, was by order of her owners hauled in the middle of the stream and set on fire. She contained 1,000 barrels turnentine, and would have been worth to the Yankees lady formerly resident in the vicinity of Washington, \$50,000. Captain and crew all safe. Several smaller but who has been forced to make her escape from the vessels were fired and burnt. It is reported that the enemy have gone further up the river.'

> Col. Morgan passed through Montgomery, Ala., a few days since on his way to Corinth. The Advertiser says, that " after he had entered the carriage to go to the boat, he was brought a dispatch from the telegraph at Chattanooga stated that Lt. Ccl. Wood and the men conveying them down the Cumberland river from Nashville. Col. Morgan was confident it who true, and felt in for the strongest sort of law on the subject. greatly rejoiced that his comrades should have escaped a loathsome imprisonment."

The Atlanta Confederacy of the the 24th, seems to confirm the above in the following paragraph:

"We have further information on this point. Parties of the 22d: well known, have arrived here from the vicinity of Murfreesboro', who, before leaving there, saw gentlemen from Nashville, and from them learned the facts in the case It was also the common talk of the country about Murfreesboro' for two days before these parties left there. The circumstances were these: They were put on a boat to be sent down to the Cumberland, to be carried thence up the Ohio to Cincinnati. The boat got aground in Harpeth Shoals. The crew first, the passengers next, IMPORTANT TO DISCHARGED VOLUNTEERS .- The fol- and finally the guard were ordered out to assist in get-"We cannot speak confidently as to the correctness of this report: but the

We have received very little new since our Satur. Beauragard, and we presume as a matter of course they day's issue, and that to hand shows nothing deci- are very desirable for all soldiers in camp. It is bored sive. True, another victory is reported for Stone- that every Farmer or Gardner will pay attention to the wall Jackson, but his victories have beeme so raising of large quantities of every description of vegemuch a matter of course, whenever be can come up with tables, and have them at convenient places, in order that the enemy, that they have apparently lost their hitherto our brave men in camp may be supplied. The troops enthusiasm with the people. They are, however, gladly need, particularly during the spring and summer seasons, Okras, Carrots, Passnips, Cabbages and Tomattoes, The two armies around Richmond seem to be drawing &c., &c ; also the Squash, Cantelope, &c., &c. Let not closer and closer together, or rather the enemy is sup- this indispensable branch of industry be neglected .posed to be slowly advancing upon Gen. Johnston's The troops should be furnished with a plentiful supply posed to be slowly advancing upon Gen. Johnston's The troops should be furnished with a plentiful supply He was elected Captain of a company from Colum-lines. We had seriously hoped a decisive battle had when they can be had. Vegetables should constitute a bus. Subsequently his company became dissatisfied,

WE have before us in the State Journal, and will ing in two directions, as will be seen by reference to publish to-morrow, Gen. Branch's report of the battle cannot pass without a conflict of arms of a most des regiment, Col. Campbell, and the 33d, Col. Avery, in of Columbus, and we believe that they would give him known to have behaved in the most gallant manner during the battle, and their friends would take it as a favor Detachments of the enemy's forces are feeling their if the State Journal will publish Gen. Campbell's report, to which Gen. Branch refers.

> FIRE .- A fire of considerable magnitude broke out near the Gas House about 3 o'clock Monday morning The building on the corner of Front and Queen streets was first discovered on fire. This building, to starve the people into submission, and to force them together with some three or four others, mostly old dilapidated concerns, were destroyed. Five or six thousand dollars, it is believed, will cover the entire loss. We presume that most of the owners do not principally occupied.

THE NEWS received yesterday evening from Stonewall Jackson's division is of a highly interesting nature, and was received with no little satisfaction and delight. and doing a lasting service for their country. They have gained two important victories in two days. One We are now looking to Gen. Johnston with much in- at Front Royal on Saturday, the other at Winchester on Sunday, completely routing the enemy and taking bout four thousand prisoners, arms, camp equipage,

> There is nothing new from Gen. Johnston's division. Everything at last accounts was quiet on his lines in front of Richmond.

We learn from the Petersburg Express of the 26th, that the enemy had eleven gunbouts at and around City Point, at 11 o'c'ock on Sunday, three of which were in position at the mouth of the Appomattox, two up the James River some two miles from the Point, and six across its turbid tide, would not wake an answered gleam;

Our advices from Corinth are up to the 22d, only one day later than previously received. It appears that

It appears our troops at Vicksburg are determined o resist the passage of the enemy's fleet at that point. The enemy had demanded the removal of the women and children from the town in twenty-four hours, but whether the authorities acceeded to the demand or not, we are along the river at or near Vicksburg, and from the position of our batteries, if they are served as we think they will be when the enemy undertakes to pass, we are inclined to think he will receive quite a warm reception, THE ENEMY is said to have been re-inforced at City if not deleat. "Mississippians never surrender." So says the Commanding General in the correspondence on

It was currently reported in town yesterday that it Our latest accounts from Washington, N. C., inform had been ascertained that the Burnside fleet had left us that the Federals have been reinforced at that place. Newbern, destination unknown. We know this information to have been received in official quarters, -but of the war .- Greensboro' World. fantry and horsemen, guarding the town. They shell we do not believe there is any positive knowledge of the the woods every night to warn off our forces. We learn fact of the sailing of the fleet. If it has left Newbern that Mr. Wm. Grist has been sent a prisoner to New- the destination is certainly not yet known to our Gen-

Messrs. FDITORS :- The love of gain is conceded, I believe to be a universal trait of human character, and within ready for their necks whenever they are captured by the proper bounds fair and honorable. But when men and tradesmen avail themselves of the misfortunes of the country and the calamities of the people to extortion upon the actual necessaries of life, I ask with emphasis if they do not put themselves without the pale of public respect and con-

thereby realizing a profit of \$3 or \$8, I am reminded of a certain character in Shakspeare called Shylock, whom they | Watle's men, eighteen in number, made an attack upon seem to have taken for their exemplar. In the same category may be placed a number of merchants and tradesmen | This was a night attack, and the Federals fled as usual. | an officer of the steamer arrived in the city, and she was doubtless rejoicing in the national calamities that enable their small numbers could be ascertained. Hardly a chandize. At day dawn off Dewee's Island she passed them to fill their coffers and enrich their families. It is to be hoped the next Legislature will take these harpies in hand, and visit them with merited justice.

REMARKS -- We publish the above communication as much for the purpose of making a few remarks as to gratify the writer. We fully agree with the author rela tive to extortion, and have repeatedly expressed ourselves pretty freely on the subject. We do not, however, see morning. Most of the people had left. Our rice mills that the salt maker should come in for the principal share of blame. According to our notion, and we think our readers will bear us out in the assertion, almost Reg. N. C. Troops, Col. McRae, had covered itself with every body that has any thing in the shape of food for glory in the battle at Williamsburg, that he had never man, are equally as much extortioners as the salt maker and tradesman. The factories that now buy the raw had driven back four times their number of the enemy, material at a much less price than for many years pre- for two and a half miles, at the point of the bayonet .three times as high as they were two years ago. The pork raisers and others are all guilty alike; and, according to our own notion, nothing will put a stop to the exorbitant, ruinous prices of the actual necessaries for office, informing him that a passenger who had arrived sustaining life, until the supply exceeds the demand .-Man is prone to evil-or at least to make the most he of his command who were taken from him a short time can out of his fellow man. Legislation on the subject ago at Lebanon, Tenn., had captured the boat that was might do something towards checking the thing, but we

A FRIEND has handed us the Jackson "Mississing pian " of the 21st, 22d and 23d inst. They contain little of interest, beyond what has been received by telegraph. We clip the following telegram from the copy

VICKSBURG, May 22, 12 o'clock, M .- I have just returned under Flag of Truce from the Federal fleet .-Commander Lee peremptorily refuses extention of time for the removal of women and children, and will probably open fire on our defences at 2 o'clock p. m., to-day The land forces of the enemy are estimated at 3 or 4000 and it is believed will venture a land attack. If so, we E. M. Y. do not fear the result.

Information from the Bar.—Reports from below state that the blockading fleet run off a propeller on Monday morning, which was trying to make this harbor. The enemy's vessels fired at her for some time, when she stood to the Southward. On Faturday afternoon a steamer was seen among the blockaders, which looked like a prize. A fast vessel, a certain knowledge of the position of your vessel before the day dawns, and not too much fear of the enemy's shells, are absolutely necessary to run the blockade.—Charlesion Courier, 27th inst.

Taurs.—A correspondent writes that the olneer or man who proves himself worthy in the hour of battle, who is cheerful and provident on the march, kind and attentive to the sick, firm and forbearing as occasion may require, and who enters the service for the good of his country, and not for the purpose of securing office in the future, such a person, however poor, or ignorant, or rough, wears yet a precious jewel in his heart, and may be set down as a true man and a gentleman, at all times and under all circumstances.

These instructions the Provost due to the purpose of the manner in which we are attentive to the sick, firm and forbearing as occasion. Marshal will vigitantly and rigidly culoree.

President Davis, not only like Washington, the savior of his country, but like the blessed Savior of mankind, has his review and persecutors; but he will be availed the manner in which we are due of the manner in which we are due to the sick, firm and forbearing as occasion.

Marshal will vigitantly and rigidly culoree.

President Davis, not only like Washington, the savior of his country, but like the blessed Savior of mankind, has his review and persecutors; but he will be availed to do our family all the next year—indeed, we sold some falling short, others pearing over head, but others are dead cald when they are justly owing us, think of these things!

Oharleston Courier, 27th inst.

mbus county in the next General purer patriot living than Captain Ellis. He has proven himself worthy the confidence of every man. When our present difficulties broke out, Capt. Ellis was among the present difficulties broke out, Cope first to respond to the call of his country.

from some cause, and he immediately resigned, when he could have held his commission if he had desired it. He returned home for a short time, settled his business, and then did that which few others would have done, entered | cultivate Cotton with success. the ranks as a private, and has served in that capacity

MANY VOTERS OF A COLUMBUS COMPANY. FROM NORTH ALABAMA.—The following is an extract

from a letter written by a gentleman in North Alabama to his friend in Montgomery, dated May 14:
The Yankees are in Whitesburg in some force, th number not known. They send out scouting parties every day into the country around there on the Morgan side of the river. They have ruined the country about Huntsville, I am told, by taking all the provisions from the plantations. My opinion is that they will endeavor

to sell them their Cotton. I send you a list of gentlemen that the Lincolnites have in prison in Huntsville : Dr. Thomas Fearn. Ex-Governor R. Chapman, Bishop H. C. Lay, George P. Beirne, William Acklen, Samuel Cruse, William Me- H. M. S. Steady went out as far as the Berry Islands difficulty our men experienced in getting the proper much regret the destruction of them, when we take Dowell, A. J. Withers, G. L. Mastin, J. G. Wilson. after her, but she escaped with impunity. Surely it is range, they were for a time unable to do any execution. into consideration the purposes for which they were Willis Harris, William H. Moore and Thomas J. Mc- high time that we had one or two gunboats stationed In the meantime the battery poured an incessant fire of

DRIED FRUIT - If fruit should be as abundant this season as it promises to be, we venture to suggest that a large quantity of peaches should be dried. The dried fruit will make pleasant food and an agreeable drink for Gen. Jackson's forces are reaping laurels for themselves the soldiers. When apples come in they should also be dried in large quantities .- Petersburg Express.

Heppy Women. A happy woman I is she not the very sperkle and sunshine of life? A woman who is bappy because she can't help it—whose smiles even the coldest sprinkling of misfortune cannot dampen. Men make a terrible mistake when they marry for beauty, or for talent, or for style; the sweetest wives are those who pessess the magic secret of being happy under every circumscance. Rich or poor, high or low, it makes no difference, the bright fountain of joy bubbles p just as musically in their hearts. Do they live in a log abin? the fire-light, that looms up or its humble hearth becomes brighter than the gilded chandeliers in an Aladdin palace! Do they eat brown bread, and drink cold water from the well? it affords them more satisfaction than the millionaire's pale de foilgras and feed champagne. Nothing ever goes wrong with them—no trouble is too serious for them "to make the best of it." Was ever calamity so dark and deep that the sunlight of a bappy face falling Why, then, j. yous tempered people don't know half the good they do. No matter how cross and crabbed you feel, Mr. Grumbler, no matter it your brains are packed full of meditation on "afflicting dispensation," and your stemach one day later than previously received. It appears that Halleck refuses to show fight. Our forces have driven cheery little women talking to you, and we are not afraid them from Farmington and our pickets took possession about the mouth will relax, the cloud of settled gloom, will vanish, and nebody knows when, and the first you know, you will be laughing! Why? That is another thing, we can no more tell you why than we can tell you why you siderable curiosity amongst us, and some are of opinion smile involuntarily to listen to the first blue bird of the season among the maple biospoms, or to meet a knot of

only knew that it is so. Oh, these happy women! how often their slender shoulders bear the weight of burdens that would smite men to journals be filled with?—Nassau Herald, 7th inst. the ground! how often their little hands guide the ponder-ous machinery of life with an invisibe touch: how we lock the running off of the steamer Planter, as well as on the connection with our history. He has a noble army, had not commenced at latest dates. From the high bluffs forward through the weary day to their fireside smiles! that they had not commenced at latest dates. From the high bluffs forward through the weary day to their fireside smiles! that they had not commenced at latest dates. From the high bluffs forward through the weary day to their fireside smiles! that they had not commenced at latest dates. From the high bluffs forward through the weary day to their fireside smiles! that they had not commenced at latest dates. From the high bluffs forward through the weary day to their fireside smiles! that they had not commenced at latest dates. From the high bluffs forward through the weary day to their fireside smiles! only beheld thunder-charged clouds! No one knows, no one ever will know, until the day of judgement, how much we owe to these hopeful, uncomplaining women!

> N. C. University. place on the first Thursday in June. The Address be- the ports of South Carolina, as sixty vessels have arrifore the two Literary Societies will be delivered by ved here from the last mentiored coast since December, Wm. B. Rodman, Esq., and the Sermon by Bishop At- and five have come in with Cotton already this week. kinson. During the past year there have been one hundred and twenty-eight students in the College. In form-

MISSOURI MATTERS .- Persons directly from Missouri (says the Little Rock True Democrat of the 8th inst.) tell us that the war is raging fiercely in the Southwestern portion of that State, and in Kansas. McBride fought the enemy for three days at Cassville, and finally whipped them This is something more than a skirmish, as there were four or five thousand of the enemy and some twenty-five hundred patriots engaged. The former were reinforced and this protracted the contest, but at last they fled. McBride took three or four hundred prisoners and a number of wagons, army stores. etc. The battle, our informant says, began last Sunday week. The stirring events east of us have fixed attention in that quarter so that the important scenes was discovered to proceed from the fleet of the enemy of in Missouri are overlooked. Kansas city was visited When I see men selling sait to the poor for \$10 per bushel, by patriots lately, and as the narrator graphically expressed it, was "cleaned out." A party of Stand four bundred Federals encamped at the lead mines. about Wilmington and elsewhere who, instead of being in The assailants gathered the wagons, some machinery discovered to be the Nellie, Capt. Moore, from Nassau, the service defending the liberties they so much abuse, are and other property, set them on fire and left before day passes in Missoari without a skirmish or battle, a schooner which soon commenced firing at her, and sevand the Federals are leaving. This may be one reason why they have come down into Arkansas.

> Gallant Fighting. A friend who has just returned from Richmond, inorms us that while there, he met with a surgeon, a personal friend of his. who had just arrived from the Headquarters of Gen. McClellan, on the Peninsula. He was released and furnished with a passport by Gen. McC, with the remark that a surgeon, captured while attending the wounded, should not be held as a prisoner of

> While there, Gen. McClellan told him that the 5th before seen such fighting.

This regiment, he said, supported by the 15th Va., vious, have run up the prices of their goods at least Out of 500, who went into the battle, only 150 came

out unhurt. McClellan thinks that it would be impossible to repulse an army of such men and officers as those composing the 5th N. C. and the 15th Va.

Greensboro' World.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT .- The servant of an officer undertook, on Saturday, to unload his master's baggage in front of the Exchange Hotel. While doing so a Colt's pistol went off and sent a bullet through his foot preducing an ugly wound. Singular to say, the same doubt whether it would effect as much as is supposed by bullet afterwards glanced, and passed into the body of a ville, and made good their escape somewhere near Clarks- many. It we thought it would, we certainly would go negro standing by, producing a very serious wound, and one that is likely to prove fatal. The accident in all its chases may be considered a singular one. Richmond Dispatch.

> INTERESTING FROM NEW MEXICO.-The Jackson Mississippian, of the 17th inst., says: We learn from a passenger just through from Texas, that an engagement between 1,700 of Gen. Sibly's

brigade, and 2,300 Federals, occurred on the 10th ult., at Glorietta Canon, New Mexico. Col. Scurry, comcommanding, had his men posted in the Canon through which the Federals were compelled to pass to commupicate with Fort Craig. About 600 of the enemy were killed and wounded

and less than 100 of Scurry's men-among whom, however, were Majors Raguet and Shropshire killed, and Lieut. T. Col. Sutton mortally wounded. Gen. Sibly's A. D. C., Capt. Ochilltree, who was bearer of dispatches from Gen. Sibly, reported to our

informant that the result of the battle of Glorietta would be the surrender of Fort Craig to our forces, and THE STEAMER NELLIE. The steamer Caldwell reached

shall, Morning Star, Anda and Patriot; British steamers Thomas L. Wragg, Hero, Minho, Minna, Stelling,

Cambria, Miramon, Oveto and Nelly. sailed for Europe, the former with 1100 and the latter with 900 bales Cotton.

Bermuda had been released by the Yankers.

The brig Fanny Lewis, Mitchell, from Liverpool, and schooner Albert Errickson, from Havana, had arrived

Some Egyptian Cotton seed and several Cotton gins have lately arrived at the Bahamas, and they hope to

The British steam ship Tubat Cain was expected at Nassau from Liverpool. The ship Eliza Bonsall had arrived at Liverpool from

Nassau. We subjoin such items as are of interest which we

find in our files of Nassau papers : YANKEE INSOLENCE. The arrival of the screw steamer Hero last night, eighteen days from Queenstown, (Ireland,) is something in the annuls of speed worth recording. We have been politely banded English papers precipitous bluff fully one hundred and fifty feet in to the 28th uit. by Capt, Peat.

The Hero was boarded by the Federal gunboat Mercedeta (9 guns) no less than three times, 35 miles E. N. E. of the Hole-in-the-Wall. Is this outrage to be repeated ad libitum? We have before had occasion to remark that the port of Nassau was more effectually soon became evident to our fleet that an engagement of blockaded by Federal gunboats than that of Charleston, and shall we be compelled to repeat this assertion? It is not long since one of the Federal gunboats actually came up to the mouth of our barbor and went off again of the rebel stronghold. without even saying " How do you do?" It is true

counteract this growing evil and protect our commerce. fearful work ! The unenviable manner in which the Bahamas have been shown up by dastardly and designing persons, whose espionage system is just beginning to be found gunner and wounding several others. Having no other out by our over-confiding population, demands us to armament except two boarding howitzers, and being speak out. We rejoice that we are living in a land of liberty, where everything is above board-a liberty far greater than that of the land of boasted treedom whose honest citizens are expatriated for daring to differ with their fellows on a point of Government. Had any Ba- thirteen wounded; the majority of the latter, however hamian acted in the United States as some of the citizens of America have acted here, he would have suffered and mangled—some beyond the hope of recognition. the penalty of riding the rail, and been emersed in that For one hour the Galena was exposed to the entire fire

quently added an extra coating. Nassau Guardian, 17th inst. THE THOMAS L. WRAGG .- The British steamer Thomas L Wragg, on her passage out of this port the strength and invulnerability. The balls glanced harmother day, was chased by an American man-of war and less from her tower of strength and fell into the placid fired at, as she was passing the Island of Abaco. They kept up the pursuit for seven successive hours, but she finally succeeded in cluding them, and safely reached the for her guas. But having once obtained it she poured port she was steering tor. We have been shown a letter from a person at Great Harbor, Abaco, to an influential mercantile house in this city, in which the writer such an iron hail that the battery was silenced for says, a good sized armed steamer, apparently American, has been cruizing around here for the past two weeks, often speaking vessels, and generally going no farther North than the Elbow, always proceeding Southeasterly, as if bound to Harbor Island, and returning from the South. He adds, her man œuvres are creating conof the we are as fully blockaded as the Southern States are in our commerce. Were the relations changed, and it was English vessels cruising and intercepting the commerce in American waters, what would not the American

THE BLOCKADE. - Several vessels having reported der McKillop, left our harbor at 4 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, in order to ascertain the aggressors. No colors, we are informed, were shown by the ships which fired at these vessels. By this it appears that the blockade The Annual Commencement at this Institution takes is extended to the Bahamas, while it is badly kept at Nassau Guardian, May 9.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE TO THE BRITISH FLAG .- The er years the number ranged from three to four hundred. schooner Albert, which arrived here yesterday, from Like everything else, schools and colleges feel the effects Havana, brings intelligence of an American man-ofwar having captured and carried into Key West the British steamer Bermuda, bound to this port from Liverpool, when off the Hole-in-the-Wall. We received this from reliable information .- Nassau Herald, 7th. We are informed that the Journal of Commerceone of the best and ablest papers of New York-has been suppressed by order of the Federalists. We hope the statement may not be true, but as we did not receive our usual exchange files of it by the mails, we have every reason for believing the contrary. Nassau Guardian.

STEAMER ASHORE. - At daylight Sunday our citizens were aroused by the sound of heavy cannonading, which this port. Numbers of persons soon collected on the wharves, and in answer to arxious inquiries it was as certained that a steamer, in attempting to run the blockede, bad been chased ashore on the Southern end of Long Island by the Lincoln croisers. During the day baying on board a cargo of medicines and general mereral armed steamers which lay between her and the bar cut off her entrance into port, compelling her officers to run her on the teach. She had not commenced leaking up to a late hour, and it is thought that her cargo wil be saved, and perhaps the boat, if she can be sufficiently lightened and the weather continue moderate. She is partly protected by a battery, and we are informed that a detachment of riflemen will be placed near her to keep off the launches of the fleet. Her agent has proceeded in the steamer Caldwell to her assistance. The Nellie was shelled for several hours by the Lincolnites, but none of their missiles struck her.

Charleston Courser.

Terible and Destructive Harl storm .- Mr. W. J. Pollard informs us that a terrible and destructive hail storm oc curred on Wednesday last, extending from Charleston Tennessee, to 1 alton, Georgia Mr. P. was a passenger of the East Tennessee and Georgia Pail Road on his way t his place, during the occurrence of the storm. He states that the bail was as large as a full grown walnut, destroy ing the wheat and corn fields upon which it fell, covering the whole line of road from Charleston to Dalton. In the ditches on the side of the road it was in many places two inches deep, the fields appearing as though a heavy snow had fallen upon them. Our informant says such a hail storm has never before been witnessed in that section of the country within the knowledge of the oldest inhabitants. Great destruction has been cau ed by it. How far it extended on each side of the road Mr. P. had no means of ascertaining, but appearances indicated that it covered a vast scope

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON IN THE SOUTH .- The following is a copy of a dispatch. dated Camp Moore, La, May 8th received in Richmond May 9th. Hon J. P. Benjamin: The Government of Louisians

directs me to inform you that all the cotton on the Mississippi river up to the mouth of Red river, has been burnt and all on its tributaries is ready for the torch. He is need proclamation ordering its destruction in the event it could not be removed into the interior; but the spontaneous action of the people anticipated his order. We have traveled on the Red and Ouachita rivers since the fall of New Orleans, and find the sentiments of the people unanimous to destroy the whole crop rather than permit a pound to fall into the hands of the enemy. The capital is fixed temporarily at Oneloness. orarily at Opelousas.

Publish this, if necessary, for the inormation of the pecessary.

T. O. Manning, A. D. C.

The South has two kinds of enemies-first, these who come from the North as open foes, with guns in their hands to subjugate us, boldly proclaim their mission .-Secondly those in our own midst, who like sneaking assassins, blatant with wordy professions of loyalty and devotion, strike at our cause by refusing to receive Confederate money.

Keep your eye upon the miscreants who refuse Con the occupation of all New Mexico and Arizona by the take the oath of allegiance to Lincoln's Government to

save their property.

The Provost Marshal has received instructions from the city last evening from the Nellie, having on board a part of the cargo of the latter. Mr. J. A. Enslow, the part of the cargo of the latter. Mr. J. A. Enslow, the Agent of the Nellie, also arrived from her, and from him we learn that the steamer has commenced to leak in consumers, and to arrest, as disloyal, all persons who refuse Confederate money in ordinary which she was exposed on all persons who refuse Confederate money in ordinary. These instantians received instructions from the r

The Fortress Monroe corres

his Inquirer, under day of May 18, sends the follow The great anxiety which has prevailed here for a week

past to hear from the expedition up James river has at last been gratified. This afternoon the little Naugatuck was descried

coming down the Roads, and immediately the anxious ones hurried to the beach to ask whether " the Monitor was shelling Richmond.' Having conversed with one of the officers of the Nan.

gatuck, I am enabled to give you the following interest og particulars :

Last Sunday morning the Monitor, Galena, and Nangatuck started for the rebel capital via James river.

They were soon followed by the Aristock and Port

I hey silenced several of the batteries which lined the shore, and passed some with the most contemptuous si The Captain of the Monitor stood upon the turret and waved his cap to a battery which he considered unworthy of the notice of his pet, although three balls struck the Monitor's turret with considerable force.

The progress of the fleet was a continued success until they arrived to within about seven miles of Rich mond Here the river takes a sharp turn around a

eight. [Another Munchausenism.] Upon the top of this bluff the rebels have erected most scientific and formidable battery, mounting many guns of superior range and calibre. This battery com mands the river in the most effective manner, and it

no ordinary character was imminent. On last Thursday morning, at seven o'clock, our fleet formed their line of battle and commenced the reduction

From the unusual elevation of the battery, and the between the Hole-in-the-Wall and Berry Islands, to shell and ball down the decks of our vessels, and did a

The Naugatuck, after several brilliant shots, burst her one-hundred pound rifled Parrott gun, killing the thus disabled, she withdrew from the engagement.

The Galena suffered severely—the rebel shots riddling her deck with great ease, and several of the balls enter. ing her side. Fourteen of her crew were killed and will recover. These who were killed are terribly cut the penalty of riding the rail, and been emersed in that adhesive liquid to which the feathered tribe have frethered tribe have frether work to advantage.

The Monitor, however, maintained her superior waters of the river. For sometime she labored under the greatest difficulty in acquiring the requisite elevation her missiles with fearful effect upon the battery, and thus encouraging her associates the fleet belched forth three quarters of an hour. At this juncture our vessels ran short of ammunition, and retired from action, while the rebels re-manned their guns and again commenced the conflict. A portion of the fleet came down the river to Jamestown Island, near Williamsburg. The Monitor and Galena remained in order to keep the rebels awake, the Monitor firing regularly once in two minutes, lit is stated above that the ammunition gave out-liars should have good memories, I tully sustaining the reputation of the "che se-box." The Aristook and Port Royal were not materially injured. The action lasted four hours and a half, constituting one of the most brilliant of the war.

About a quarter of a mile further up the river the ebels have made a strong barricade to the further progress of a hostile fleet. They have sunk the York low and Jamestown in the channel, and driven immense piles from one side of the river to the other, forming a stockade similar to that in the entrance to Norfolk har-

The guns of the battery are said to be manned by the remnants of the crews of the Merrimac, Yorktown and Jamestown. The firing was excellent, showing a great deal of skill The Naugatuck escaped serious injury by having her

pilot house and deck protected by iron rails laid trans The body of Mr. Beerum, gunner of the Galena, has

Accounts from Fortress Monroe. BALTIMORE, May 19 .- The Old Point boat arrived this morning at the usual hour.

A gentleman who was at Fortress Monroe and Nor folk yesterday, furnishes the following information : The repulse of the gunboats at Fort Darling, seven or eight miles below Richmond, was generally regarded as a very serious offair, though no full account of it has been made public.

On board the Naugatuck eighteen men were reported killed by the explosion of her big gun. The boat was of course, made useless in the fight and was withdrawn. The Galena was riddled by the shots from the rebe batteries, having been "perforated" as the despatch said, no less than eighteen times. The loss of life on board was not stated, but it was thought to be leavy.

The Moniter was struck repeatedly, but was said to be uninjured. She, however, could do nothing off nsive, as the batteries are on so high a bluff that it was impossible to give her guns sufficient elevation for the proper

Several attempts to assassinate Union soldiers have been made lately, and yesterday an affair occurred, which caused some uneasiness.

The Northern Press. Russell, the London Times' correspondent, having been saubbed by the Yankee commanders, has gone home. From one of his last letters to that journal, written from Baltimore, March 31st, we take following extract :

In one of Wilson's or Anderson's orinithological papers there is an account of the wonder and fireeness of a certain sort of American woodpecker when it was first put in a cage. All the present actions and be havior of the American Press are described to the life in it. At last it began to tear out its own feathers Here is Mr. Stanton—the man of an hour, the lawyer of yesterday, the hippedames, the press tamer of the day! How he has grown, almost, into life and power So did Danton, so did Fouche, so did Robespierre But, remember they had no such cause as " the Union. If they thought they had, they were no doubt wrong If any one desires to read the finest, purest, most high flown words that were ever uttered about liberty, purity and morality, let him turn to the pages of Frenca Republican journals in the time of the worship of the goddess Reason. Let no one suppose the writers were not sincere, though the lady who sat in the car might have in the flesh undergone the orderls of the car

rectional police. Let none suppose that " the Union" now does not fire the Northern heart, and moved the souls of those great masses which have lain so long beneath the weight of dollar bags from the Canadian lakes to the Susquebannah and the Ohio, to day with a fresh current of thought and feeling; a new arterial system of hope and action has been put into them. One of the great triumphs of their young career is, thatthey have slain the mother that fostered and bore them ; which had, however, become a step mother and fostered them to death. There is no one in Congress, there is not in the Senate, in House of Representatives, in pulpit, or in the forum, a man who has a word to say in this year of grace, 1862, against a war on the press compared with which there has been nothing known since the days of Andrew Marval. The utmost the boldest journal venture upon is to give warning to their agents to fl. from some doubtful wrath to come. And the America people are very glad of it; least-ways they don't ap pear at all dissatisfied. Here are billiard table keeper and whisky drinkers getting up public meetings, and all sorts of interests moving against taxation, but not a man cries out murder," or even "robbery," far less "fire," in its at the visible extinction of all life in the press in its function of giving news. Devotion to the Union cannot do much more. When an American is content to do without news in his newspaper he has exhausted

AN EDITOR'S APPEAL .- The Editor of the Athers

submission and forbearance and made his sacrifice.

modure Tatnali to Secretary Mallory : RICHMOND, VA., May 14, 1862. Sin: - In detailing to you the circumstances which caused the destruction of the C. S. steamer "Virginia,"

d that its execution would oblige him to abardon, imnat, as the order was imperative, I must execute it, ced to enable me to act independently.

enemy's ascending it.

Pembroke Jones.

thus afford time to remove the public property.

On the next day, at ten o'clock A. M., we utenant, to Craney Island, where the Confed-

sary for the safety of the "Virginia."

p the river for the protection of Richmond.

three chiers, and went to work at once.

Being quite unwell, I had refired to bed. Between protecting Richmond by lying at Norfolk. cury eighteen feet above the Jamestown Flats, up to feet six inches, and twenty feet forward. This was aswhich point the shore, on each side was occupied by the certained by chief pilot Parish's going in a boat and

On demanding from the chief pilot, Mr. Parrish, an another fact, exposing the ignorance of this Commander explanation of this palpable deception, he replied that cighteen feet could not be carried after the prevalence "russ may read." When the Virginia was first floatof Easterly winds, and that the wind for the last two ed from the Dry Dock at Gosport Navy Yard, she drew

every commissioned officer in the ship.

cinity of Crancy Island, as possible, and the crew land- have known? He says: "After the ship was rendered ed; she was then fired, and after burning fiercely fore unfit for action, he was informed by the First Lieutenand aft for upwards of an hour, blew up a little before ant the pilots had declared their inability to carry 18 five, on the morning of the 11th.

they wished to avoid going into battle.

Had the ship not been lifted, so as to render her unfit for action, a desperate contest must have ensued, tried and have proven yourselves men of courage." The ad pted this deceitful course to avoid it. I cannot imagine any other motive, for I had no reason to distrust their good faith to the Confederacy. My acknowledgments are due to the First Lieuten-

aut, Ap. Catesby Jones, for his untiring exertions, and for the aid he rendered me in all things. The details for firing the ship and landing the crew were left to him, and everything was conducted with the most perfect

and I carnestly solicit it. Public opinion will never during the whole time. In fact, we all felt grateful for be put right without it. I am sir, with great respect, your ob't serv't,

JOSIAH TATNALL, Flag Officer Commanding.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy. THING NEW UNDER THE SUN."-The many instances

in which History has reproduced itself since the commen-cement of the present revolution, have struck thoughtful nen. One of these has called our attention to the following extract from Gov. Swain's "Lecture on the British Invasion of North Carolina in 1776," delivered by Gov. Swain in 1853. Smail writing paper sold to our soldiers at their camps at \$3 a quire (instead of \$3 a ream.) and the small and dingy printing paper now necessarily used, show how little progress the South has made towards commercial independence

"We possess copies in a pretty good state of preservation of all the acts of the General Assembly, passed and printed during the revolution. The pamplet containing the enactments of the October session, 1779, consists of 34 pages, 16 small folio, the remainder in quarto. The continued scarcity of paper in 1781 and in 1782, compelled the public printer to adopt a similar atrangement. Even writing paper was not always at the command of men in high official station. In 1776, General Rutherford entreated the council of safety to hasten a supply of powder to Powan, to enable him to march against the Cherokees, and with it a quire of paper, on which he might write his dispatches. In 1782, Gen. Butler of Orange, urges a similar request upon Gov. Burke,"—Fayetteville Observer.

The Destruction of the Virginia... A Reply to Com

modore Tatnall's Report. communication of Josiah Tatnall, late Flag Officer comand her movements a few days previous to that event, manding the steamer Virginia, as it was the PIRST INbegin with your telegraphic dispatches to me of the TIMATION we had that we were to be made the acapeth and 5th instants, directing me to take such a posi- goats for the sins" of those higher in authority. Hum-We have stood exposed to the enemy's fire on the unyou telegraphed me to endeavor to afford protection to Farther on he says: "On the 6th you (Secretary Mal- took the Sherwood from the Express, and was under On the 7th instan , Commodore Hollins reached Nor- ly protected Norfolk, when, BY LYING IN THE MOUTH OF others say so. olk with orders from you to consult with me and such THE JAMES RIVER, he protected Norfolk and at the same flicers as I might select in regard to the best disposi- time protected Richmond; because at all tides and at On the memorable battle of the 8th and 9th of March, non to be made of the "Virginia" under the present any time, night or day, the ship could be gotten under when the wonder of the world (the Virginia.) under We had arranged the Conference for the next day, to go to Norfolk, (of which there was no danger, as she the 8th, but on that day, before the hour appointed, the was afraid as death of the Virginia) or get in her rear, tor, the St. Lawrence and several gunboats, a crowd of enemy attacked the Sewell's Point Battery and I left and follow her up and capture her. He says: "On twenty thousand persons, with many naval efficers, unithe 7th instant, Commodore Hollins reached Norfolk ted in one voice in saying that the Virginia is "splen-we found six of the enemy's vessels, including the with orders from you (Sec. Mallory) to consult with didly managed." One of us (Pilot Geo. Wright) pilotiron clad steamers, "Monitor" and "Nangatuck," shelling the battery. We passed the battery and stood dibest disposition to be made of the Virginia, under the French Minister on board, and had the high gratificaectly for the enemy, for the purpose of engaging him, present aspect of things." But on the next day, before tion of bearing from the lips of the French Commandand I thought an action certain, particularly as the time appointed for conference, the enemy attacked er, the compliment "that on the battle of the 8th and "Minnesota" and "Vanderbilt," which were an hored Sewell's Point Battery, and he (the Commodore) left 9th, the Virginia was handled in a masterly and seatress, followed by the "Virginia" until the shells from Tatnall had to go to Norfolk with the Virginia to get we reached Richmond, when for the first time, we are read, about one mile, before I assumed command. Finding The opinion was unanimous that the "Virginia" was should afford protection to the James River, as well as then employed to the best advantage, and, that she should continue, for the present, to protect Norfolk and leaving James should continue, for the present, to protect Norfolk and leaving James should continue, for the present, to protect Norfolk and leaving James proclamation of our Governor, prohibiting them from enabled them to get the guns in position. Of course I lest proclamation of our Governor, prohibiting Varkes connected from it. The line of small breast river entirely open and exposed to the enemy! And piloting Yarkee men-of-war or merchant vessels. observed even when the Virginia was not at the Navy Yard she

We now come to the assertion where Commodore been said to open the eyes of the authorities and the g was still flying, and he there learned that a Tatinall says: "The pilots had assured me that they public. te force of the enemy had landed on the Bay shore, could take the ship, with a draught of eighteen feet, to marching rapidly to Norfolk, that the Sewell's within forty miles of Richmond." This we deny. bint Battery was abandoned, and our troops were re- said with favorable tides we could take the ship to West- Parrish. Since the Virginia was launched, Pilot reating. I then dispatched the same officer to Norfolk, over, about three miles below Harrison's Bar, which is Parish has been with her in good and evil report. He o confer with General Huger and Captain Lee. He about fifty-three miles from Richmond. But let us see received a commission as Master in the Navy, signed ound the Navy Yard in flames, and, that all its officers what was the real object in lightening the ship. On by President Davis, and has endeavored to do his duty had left by Rail Road. On reaching Norfolk he found the return from Norfolk, where they learned that Gen. to his State and country.

that General Huger and all the other officers of the Huger had retreated, the batteries been abandoned and On his arrival in Richmond he was ordered to the that Gereral Huger and all the other officers of the Huger had retreated, the batteries been abandoned and army, had also left, that the enemy were within half a | the enemy about to take possession of Norfolk. he savs: of the city, and that the Mayor was treating for "It was about seven o'clock in the evening, and this to that post, and commenced with all his powers to aid unexpected information readered prompt measures neto Yankee gunboats, by the withdrawal of the Virginia."

Now, if words

on returning to the ship, he found that Crany Island and all the other butteries on the river had been are to convey ideas, is it not plain that the lightening from the defences of the James River. the ship was not for the purpose of coming up James

expected information rendered prompt measures neces- other formidable gunboats, with the wooden sides, bow, dismissing him from the service without affording him stern and rudder of the Virginia entirely exposed. At the form of a trial, and without even a notice of a from the rear.

Dilet Parish would rather have fallen in dehad assured me that they could take the first the Commodore says the Virginia was lightened charge. ship, with a draft of eighteen feet, to within forty miles for the safety of the ship; and yet, in the same com- fence of his country, leaving a good name to his wife This, the Chief Pilot, Mr. Parrish, and his Chief As. at once, and run up James River for the protection of prived of that to which he is justly entitled. But conon the afternoon of the 7th, in my cabin, in the presence of Commodore Hollins and Captain Sterrett, in reply to a question of mine, they both emphatically declared Virginia, that noble specimen of the gening of her contact the panic bere? Was scious that a full investigation of the whole matter will scious that a full investigation of the whole matter will fully exhonorate the Plots from all blame in relation to the destruction of the Virginia. Pilot Parish will contact the destruction of the gening of her contact the panic bere? Was scious that a full investigation of the whole matter will fully exhonorate the Plots from all blame in relation to the destruction of the Virginia. Pilot Parish will contact the proceed immediately with its just above the mouth of other creek, and to resist the destruction of the proceed immediately with its just above the mouth of other creek, and to resist the destruction of the proceed immediately with the proceed immediately with its just above the mouth of other creek, and to resist the destruction of the proceed immediately with the proceed immediately with the proceed immediately with the proceed immediately with the destruction of the Virginia. Pilot Parish will contact the proceed immediately with the pr oufiding in these assurances, and, after consulting ginia's waters-required PROMPT MEASURES for her sale- with him on board the Virginia." th tie First and Flag Lieutenants, and learning that ty! At her very approach the Yankee iron-clad gungenerally, thought it the most judicious | boats, and the whole Yankee navy scemed to tremble,

in a moment. having been called on deck, I stated to But let us lift the veil a little higher. The Commo in the condition of things, and my hope that, by get-dore said he " had retired to bed, and between one and b fore the enemy could be made aware | two o'clock | the First Lieutenant | reported to me | that our design we might capture his vessels which had after the ship had been lifted so as to render her unfit and render efficient aid in the defence of for action the pilots had declared their inability to carry but that, to effect this, would require all eighteen feet above Jamestown flats." Now here is an Gen. Heth had been defeated. All the information heir energy in lightening the ship. They replied with admission that she was unfit for action; and yet this that we could gather on the subject was that General Commodore says he intended to take her up James river Heth designed giving battle to the enemy, but learning

reported to me that, after the crew had worked for tion: that after the Virginia was lightened so as to ces, in which Capt. Gaston Otey, of this city, was se or six bours, and lifted the ship, so as to render her render her "unfit for action," having thrown over all verely though not scriously wounded. must for action, the pilots had declared their inability to her ballast and much of her coal, she drew aft twenty ascertaining her exact draft. And here we wish to state EIGHTEEN FEET FOUR INCHES AFT, and seventeen feet fordays had been Westerly.

I had no time to lose. The ship was not in a conward, with fifty tons of coal, ten tanks of water forward,
ward, with fifty tons of coal, ten tanks of water forward, dition for battle, even with an enemy of equal force, and her boilers filled. She had no guns on, no shell, no and their force was overwhelming. I, therefore, deter- ballast, and has since had put upon her upwards of 200 the concurrence of the First and Flag tons of iron. Thus she drew two feet six inches more eutenants, to save the crew for future service, by than we had ever said she could carry to within 40 miles nding them at Crancy Island, the only road for retreat of Richmond, (even admitting what he says, though we pen to us, and to destroy the ship to prevent her fall- deny its correctness.) Now, is it not plain, that the fact into the hands of the enemy. I may add, that al- of the Virginia's having had added to her weight more igh not formally consulted, the course was approved | than 200 tons of iron, besides her guns, shot, and shell, and stores, since she first came out of Dock, when she there is no dissenting opinion. The ship was ac- drew 18 feet 4 inches, had escaped the memory of the ordingly put on shore as near the main-land, in the vi- Commander, or he was ignorant of what he ought to feet above the Jamestown Flats." What the pilots did We marched for Suffolk, twenty-two miles, and say was, that they desired, if possible, the ship should reached it in the evening, and from thence came by be lightened to less than 18 feet, as the wind has been several days to the westward, which makes the tides It will be asked what motives the pilots could have much lower. But at the same time we said we were had to do eve me. The only imaginable one is, that ready and willing to obey the commands of the Commands of the Commands. Sells at 45 to 50 cents per lb. for Nos. 6 to 10. der. One of us remarked, we were not afraid; when a Lieut. replied, " No, we know that; for you have been ith a force against us too great to justify much hope fact is, the ship could not be lightened to draw 18 feet success, and, as battle is not their occupation, they water, unless the guns, ammunition, provisions, and nearly her entire supply of fuel had been thrown overboard, which would have placed her at the mercy of the enemy, and Commodore Tatnall ought to have known it

before he attempted to lighten her. The Commodore says we heard his address to the crew. But at the same time we were not consulted as to the tides, wind, or depth of water that could be carried at that time. He says: "Oa demanding from the Chief Pilot, Mr. Parrish, an explanation of the palpa-To the other officers of the ship generally, I am also thankful for the great zeal they displayed throughout. The Virginia no longer exists, but three hundred brave and skillful officers and seamen are saved to the ment Pilot Parrish utterly denies, and says no such demand of an explanation of "this palpable deception" I presume that a Court of Inquiry will be ordered was made. No man charged him with it. So far from to examine into all the circumstances I have narrated, it, not one word of censure or complaint was uttered the kind treatment we had received, and the Commodore in particular acted generously and kind. So much so that on our way to Suffolk, be took one of us (Pilot Parish) up in the cart with him and gave him a good drink out of his tickler; and moreover, when we arrived in Richmond be endorsed all our bills for pay. Now we did not desire this treatment. If we had acted with PALPABLE DECEPTION, why were we not charged with this deception on board the ship and at the time the first

could not be carried over the Jamestown Flats? "It will be asked (he says) what motives the pilots would have had to deceive me. The only imaginable one is, that they wished to avoid going into battle— Had the ship not been lifted so as to render her unfit We possess copies in a pretty good state of preserva- for action, a desperate contest must have ensued with a

Lieutenant informed him, the pilots said 18 feet water

The undersigned. Pilots on board the late noble steamer Virginia, were astonished and amazed to see in the Richmond Enquirer of May 19th, the AFFERTHOUGHT usus occasion sunshine and in storm, and we do not tread the decks of men-of-war Commodores; but we en-counter some danger, at least, in bringing in the weather-beaten mariner to a haven of safety. We have never served our country in times of PEACE On DEAD SAN'S ion in the James river as would entirely prevent the ble as we are in station, yet we are free, native born deck, but we were present with the brave Buchanan, nemy's ascending it.

Virginians, and dare to hurl back in the teeth of a Com-

that its execution would oblige him to abandon, imdiately, his Forts on "Craney Island" and "Sewell's beginning of his letter to Secretary Mallery. Near the non balls fell thick as hail. One of us (First Pilot Parand their guns to the enemy. I informed him, commencement, he says: "I begin with your telegraphs the order was imperative, I must execute it, ic despatches to me of the 4th and 5th instant, directout surgested that he should telegraph you and state ing me to take such a position in the James river as Newport News. He was also on board the Sea Bird. e consequences. He did so, and on the 6th instant, would entirely prevent the enemy's ascending it." under the brave veteran Commodore Lynch, when he Norfolk as well as the James river, which replaced me lory) telegraphed me to endeaver to afford protection to fire of the enemy for two hours. From the first day the in my original position. I then arranged with the General that he should notify me when his preparations for the evacuation of Norfolk were sufficiently advantaged by the Elizabeth river, and it we have shown cowardice or an unwillingness to short distance below Craney Island, which position on- obey orders, or incompetency, let Buchanan, Jones and

Now a few words as to the management of the ship way, and either intercept the Monitor, if she attempted command of Buchanan and Jones, gallantly encounterthe Cumberland, the Congress, the Minnesota, the Monithe Secretary of the Navy directed that the Virginia pendent on us for subsistence, there is not Yankee gold enough in all the land to induce us to betray the South-

We have nearly concluded this communication, and from the "Virginia" that the flag was not flying on the lay in the Elizabeth river just below Craney Island, in though a more thorough and elaborate answer would well's Point Battery, and, that it appeared to have stead of lying in the mouth of the James river, where she abandoned. I despatched Lieut. J. P. Jones. the she protected both Richmond and Norfolk.

> Before closing, it is proper to notice the unjust and unmerited treatment manifested towards Chief Pilot

> batteries of Drury's Bluff. He immediately repaired

While thus engaged, Pilot Parish received from Sec-River to attack the iron-clad steamer Galena and two retary Mallory an order revoking his commission and munication, he says: "I determined to lighten the ship and children, than thus, without a hearing to be destructor—she that was mistress of at least of all of Vir- has done his duty; as have also the Pilots associated

In conclusion we say that, in the destruction of the " Pride of the South," the Pilots on board had no part rmined to lighten the ship at once, and and she had only to make her appearance and they ran or lot; and no fault or blame can be attached to us.

WM. PARRISH. GEO. WRIGHT. Pilots. WM. T. C. CLARK, H. WILAIAMS. Gen. Heth's Command.

A rumor was current in the city last night, that The pilots were on deck, and heard this address to to contend with the "iron clad Galena and two gunthat he had been largely reinforced, deemed it prudent boats" that had ascended James river, while he was to retire, which he did in good order, burning the Greenbrier river bridge behind him. We also learn ne and two o'c ock in the morning, the First Lieuten- Now we desire to state a fact, and we defy contradic- that there had been some skirmishing between the for-

Richmond Enquirer, 27th.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS, MAY 28. BEEF CATTLE-Are wanted, and sell on the hoof at 10

Eggs-25 cents per dozen

FLOUR-Is in small stock, but the market rules dull. We quote small sales from store at \$11 50 for superfine, and \$12 per bbl. for family. LARD-25 to 26 cents per bbl.

MOLASSES-New Orleans is scarce, and sells by the bbl. at \$2 per gallon.

OSNABURGS—27 to 30 cents per yard.

PEAS—Cow sell at \$1 10 to \$1 15 per bushel. PEA NUTS-Arrive sparingly, and sell at \$1 60 to \$1 65

RICE—Clean sells at 4 to 41 cents per lb. RICE—Clean sells at 4 to 44 cents per 10.

SUGAR—Is scarce and high. New Orleans sells at 27 to 30 cents per 1b. by the bbl., as in quality.

SALT—Is in brisk demand, and is purchased as fast as can be made. We quote at \$10 per bushel, in logs to suit.

SHEETING—Scarce and wanted. We quote 26 to 28 cents

TALLOW-20 to 22 cents per 1b. 3200 LBS. OF SOLE LEATHER, at WILSON'S. DOWDER, Shot and Caps, at WILSON'S. LL KINDS OF RIDING SADDLES, at WILSON'F. A LL KINDS OF HARNESS, at WILSON'S. HIPS, BITS AND SPURS, at LL KINDS OF BRIDLES AND MARTINGALES, at WILSON'S. SHOT AND LEAD, at WILSON'S.

1000 GROSS OF BUCKLES, at WILSON'S. CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS AND KNAPSACKS, at WILSON'S. SHOE NAILS, Pegs and Thread, at WILSON'S. LL KINDS OF MILITARY TRAPPINGS, at JAMES WILSON'S, Oil, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Earness Establishment May 28th 1862—daw. No. 5 Market Street.

WANTED. IN GOOD SAILING ORDER, a well built vess IN GOOD SAILING ORDER, a well built of the capacity of about 500 barrels. Address
JAMES WILSON,
Willington, N. C. YOKE SEAM SHIRTS. FEW LEFT, at A May 26. BALDWIN'S.

May 28th, 1862-d&w.

DOESKIN AND CLOTHS, at May 26. BALDWIN'S. OLIVE, BROWN, and other Fancy Cloths, at May 26. BALDWIN'S. GUARO. NOW is the time to manure your land. SOMBREO and MANIPULATED GUANO for sale in lots to suit by RIDDER & MARTIN. March 22, 1862.—166831-810

MILITARY WORKS.

BWY REGULATIONS, Revised Edition

Cooper's Cavalry Tactics.
Volunteer's Camp and Field Book.
The Volunteer's Hand Book.
Notes on Artillery, by Levy Brown, M. A.
Instructions for Field Artillery, at
May 23d, 1862.
KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. HEAVY ORDEANCE NO ARMY REGULATIONS. A full supply

A brief description of the artificial defences of Newbern, ogether with the enclosed sketch, will enable you to comprehend the movements of the day, which were few and simple.

commanders of regiments on the field.

A brief description of the artificial defences of Newbern, together with the enclosed shotch, will enable you to comprehend the movements of the day, which were few and simple.

The defensive works were located and constructed before I assumed command. The troops under my comn and had performed a large amount of work, but it was mainly on the river defences, which were not assailed by the enemy.—
They had originally been planned for a force much larger than any ever placed at my disposal, and I was for six weeks engaged in making the necessary changes to contract them; but the failure of all my efforts to obtain implements and tools, with which the troops could carry on the works, prevented me from making satisfactory progress. I had circulated handbills over the State calling on the citizens generally to assist me, and received from two counties a small party of free negroes, without implements, for a few days, and I got but a single negro. During all this time, into the river, five hundred per day were being detailed to construct breast-works, with less than halt that number of worn and broken abovels and says without picks or graph.

into the river, five hundred per day were being detailed to construct breast-works, with less than half that number of worn and broken shovels and axes, without picks or grabbing hoes. If the fate of Newbern shall prevent a similar supineness on the part of citizens and slave owners elsewhere, it will be fortunate for the country.

For this reason I had been unable to complete the system I had adopted for contracting the works.

Ten miles below Newbern, on the south side of the Neuse, is the month of Otter Creek. From the creek, one mile is the mouth of Otter Creek. From the creek, one mile above its mouth, the Croatan breastworks runs across an impracticable swamp, about three-fourths of a mile. This is a well-planned and well-constructed work, which two thousand mea and two field batteries could hold against a very large force. But from the mouth of Otter Creek to Fort Thompson, the lowest of the river batteries, is a distance of six miles of river shore, on any part of which the enemy could land, and take the Croatan works in reverse. the time appointed for conference, the enemy attacked "Minnesota" and "Vanderbilt," which were anchored below Fortress Monroe, got under way and stood up to that point apparently with the intention of joining with the intention of joining within gun-shot the enemy cased firing and retired with all speed under the protection of the guns of the Fortress, followed by the "Virginia" until the shells from the Virginia "until the shells from to the varied enemy cased firing and retired with all speed under the protection of the guns of the Fort Thompson breastwork.—

Tataal had to commendation was bestowed upon us until the shells from to the varied enemy cased firing and retired with all speed under the protection of the guns of the Fort Thompson breastwork.—

Tataal had to commendation was bestowed upon us until the shells from the Virginia to get a summed to the rail-time three of the enemy cased firing and retired with below Richmond. But it will be said that Commendation was bestowed upon us until the shells from the varied commendation was bestowed upon us until the shells from the varied commendation was bestowed upon us until the shells from the varied commendation was bestowed upon us until the shells from the varied commendation was bestowed upon us until the shells from the varied commendation was bestowed upon us until the shells from the varied and the time appointed for conference, the enemy varied that the breatwer was useless, and I had not seem that the breatwer was useless, and I had not seem the varied sufficient to hold it, and at the breatwer was useless, and I had not sufficient to hold it, and at the breatwer was useles, and the time commitment the commendation was handled in a masterly and sea.

This had the time day of the Sth and in the been she to hold it, and at the breatwers.—

Sewell's Point Batt the "Rip Raps" passed over her.

The "Virginia" was then placed at her moorings near Sewell's Point, and I returned to Norfolk to hold the Lizabeth of the James river, and Louis and I returned to Norfolk to hold the Lizabeth of the James river, and Louis and I returned to Norfolk to hold the Lizabeth of the James river, and Louis and I returned to Norfolk to hold the Lizabeth of the James river, and Louis and I returned to Norfolk to hold the Lizabeth of the James river, and Louis and I returned to Norfolk to hold the Lizabeth of the James river, and Louis and I returned to Norfolk to hold the Confederacy." Sir, we did not require your endors the filters present were water, provisions, coal, yea, all she required, could have been kept in the mouth of the Elizabeth of the Confederacy." Sir, we did not require your endors the filters present were water, provisions, coal, yea, all she required, could have been kept in the mouth of the Elizabeth of the Confederacy." Sir, we did not require your endors the filters provisions, coal, yea, all she required, could have been kept in the mouth of the Elizabeth of the Confederacy." Sir, we did not require your endors the filters provisions, coal, yea, all she required, could have been kept in the mouth of the Elizabeth of the Confederacy." Sir, we did not require your endors the filters provisions at the filters are filters as a filter of the Confederacy. This is the work I was engaged on when the enemand to get water, provisions, &c. This we deny, because the Virginia to get water, provisions, &c. This we deny, because the Virginia to get water, provisions, &c. This we deny, because the Virginia to get water, provisions, &c. This we deny, because the Virginia to get water, provisions, &c. This we deny, because the Virginia to get water, provisions, &c. This we deny, because the Virginia to get water, provisions, &c. This we deny, because the Virginia to get water, provisions, &c. This we deny, because the Virginia to get water, provisions, &c. This we deny, because the Vi Colonel Anderson and Captain ——, of the Army, selected by General Huger, who was too unwell to atted himself, and, of the Navy, myself, Commodore Holius, Captains Sterrett and Lee, Commander Richard Lee, Commander Richard Lee, Commander Richard Lee, Catesby Jones, and J. L. Page and Lieutenants Ap. Catesby Jones, and J. Catesby Jones, and J. Pembroke Jones. two twenty four pounder guns to be brought from Newbern and placed in battery there. The enemy's skirmishers drove works from the railroad to the swamp was partially finished for about half the distance.

Running parallel to the river, and to each other, and crossing the lines at right angles, are, first, after leaving the river, the old Beaufort road and then the railroad Still further on, and near the swamp, it is crossed by the Weathers by road. The railroad and the Beaufort road intersect about two miles behind the breastwork—the former crossing the river on a bridge 1,840 feet long, at the town of Newbern—the latter at an indifferent private bridge about one and a half miles above Newbern. Both these bridges are accessible to gunboats, so that when we stood at the Fort Thompson breastwork, fronting the enemy, we had Neuse river on our left, Brice's Creek, an impassable stream, on our right, and the Neuse and Trent in our rear—the only possible mode of escape, in case of a defeat, being across the two bridges I have described, five miles in our rear.

I hope this description, with the aid of the map enclosed, will put you in possession of our situation at the opening of the battle. I omitted to state that the timber had been fell ed in front of the breastwork for about 350 yards, and the space was swept by ten field pieces, besides three navy the river defences on which the larger amount of labor had the river defences on which the larger amount of labor had been bestowed, as the enemy prudently refrained from attacking the batteries in front, and the gunboats did not come within range of their guns, until they had been silenced

the enemy's fleet was reported to me, and at dark I learned that twelve vessels had anchored below the mouth of Otter Creek, and about forty-five were ascending the river in their which is just above the mouth of Otter creek, and to resist any attempt of the enemy to land there. Col. Avery, 33d regiment and Lieut Col. Haywood, 7th regiment, constituting the reserve, were ordered to proceed across the river, so as to be in position at the intersection of the Beau fort road and the railroad, at day-break in the morning.— Col. R. P. Campbell, commanding my right wing, was instructed to guard the river shore, from the mouth of Otter Creek to Fort Thompson, whilst Col. C. C. Lee, who commanded my left wing, was to guard the remainder of the shore, support the river batteries and reinforce Col. Campshore, support the river batteries and reinforce Col. Campbell was bell in case he should be hard pressed. Col. Campbell was instructed to establish his headquarters at the intersection of the Beaufort road and the breastwork, and to collect his troops around him by day break. Both commanders were troops around him by day break. Both commanders were C. S. A., and Mr. Francis T. Hawks, who tendered their incase it should be necessary to fall back. instructed that in case it should be necessary to fall back from the river shore to the breastwork, Col. Campbell

These orders having been dispatched by 9 o'clock, p. m. the night was spent by the troops in getting into position and other preparations for the contest.

Having given all the necessary directions to staff officers, and others, before 3 o'clock, Thursday morning, and seeing all the men and material forwarded from the camps and depots, at Newbern, I proceeded to Col. Campbell's headquarters. On the road I met dispatches from Col. Sinc'air and Capt. P. G. Evans, commanding the pickets, informing me that the enemy were landing troops below the mouth of Otter Creek; and Col. Vance was directed to send his troops to Croatan breastwork to occupy it. Railroad trains were on the spot to carry down reinforcements or to draw off Cols. Vance, and Sinclair, and Brem's battery, as the troops to Croatan breastwork to occupy it. Railroad trains were on the spot to carry down reinforcements or to draw off Cols. Vance, and Sinclair, and Brem's battery, as the

ase might require.

Intelligence was soon brought to me that the enemy's gunboats, having driven Col. Finclair's regiment from Fisher's landing, were rapidly landing troops at that place, and

122 cents per lb.

BEESWAX—20 cents per lb.

BACON—Supply light, and demand fair. We quote at 27 to 28 cents for hog round, and 28 to 30 cents per lb for hams.

BUTTER—Is scarce, and sells at 65 to 75 cents per lb., as in quality.

COFFRE—Cuba 65 to 70 cents per lb. by the bag.

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Casualties occurred in the retreat.

After the abandonment of Fisher's landing to the enemy, the prompt withdrawal of Vance and Brem cou'd alone save them from being cut off, and the enemy then came into pssession of my strongest work, without having received a away, and as soon as a transport arrives the supplies

hick, intervening woodland, convinced me of the necessity of driving traitors and enemies in disguise from all towns and neighborhoods of which we desire to hold military pos-

During the day on Thursday the troops were posted be During the day on Thursday the troops were posted behind the entreuchments, and it was painfully apparent that my force was not sufficient to man them, even with a thin line for the fluished portions of them. I was compelled to withdraw Lieut-Col. Haywood, 7th regiment, from the reserve, and place him in the lines.

The regiments were posted as follows, commencing on the left: Lieut. Col. Barber, 37th regiment, and Maj. Gilmer, 27th regiment, between Fort Thompson and the Beautort county road; Lieut. Col. Haywood, 7th regiment, Colonel Sinclair, 35th, and Col. Clark, militia, between the Beaufort road and the railroad: Col. Vance. 26th regiment, to the

road and the railroad; Col. Vance, 26th regiment, to the right of the railroad. A few unattached companies were right of the railroad. A few unattached companies were placed between the regiments. My headquarters were about 200 yards in the rear of the entrenchment, at the railroad, and the reserve was about 200 yards in my rear. The cavalry regiment about half a mile to the rear. In this order the troops slept on their arms. At 10 o'clock, Thursday night, Col. Lee brought me intelligence that signal rockets had been seen on our extreme right, from which I inferred that the enemy having found the Weathersby road, were in front of that portion of my line. Orders were went to Col. Vance to extend the regiment, so that its right might rest on the Weathersby road, and in an hour a section of Brem's battery was moving by a circuitous route to a position on that road; and on taking my position on Friday morning, the centre appeared so weak that I despatched my aid decamp to Col. Campbell to say to him that it must be reinforced if possible. At about 7½ o'clock on Friday morning, the fire opened along the line from the railroad to the river.

I soon received a message from Col. Lee that the enemy I soon received a message from Col. Lee that the enemy were attempting to turn our left. This proved to be a feint, as I replied to him that I thought it would. The next incident of the battle was the appearance of the enemy's skirmishers in front of Vance, and consequently on the prelongation of the line held by the militis. It was to drive the enemy from that pesition that I had directed the 24-pounder battery to be placed there; and supposing it was ready for service, I sent Capt. Rodman with his company to man it; but they found the game not mounted, and were placed into

paracively amail torce......Campings Marours

and railroad, to rally the troops and cover the retie stacross the bridges. Here I found a train of cars with the 28th regiment, Lient. Col. Lowe, who had arrived too late to reach the battile field, and formed them to hold the enemy in check until all should pass. Col. Lee was directed to proceed to Newbern and form all the men'he could cellect, in the upper part of the town. The 7th regiment arriving in two different parties, was directed to the Trent bridge and hold it, whilst I remained with Lieut. Col. Lowe at the intersection, to hold the enemy in check and cover the retreat. Remaining until there were no more stragglers in sight on either road. I directed Col. Lowe to fall back to the Tren bridge, the enemy showing themselves on the read as his rear gnard moved off. Proceeding to the Trent bridge, I placed Cel. Campbell in command of all the forces there, with instructions to hold the bridge as long as possible for the passage of Avery and Vance, and then move up the Trent road and join me in town, leaving with him, to conduct him, that gallant gentleman and soldier, Captain Peter G. Evans, whom I had not allowed to leave my person for

G. Evans, whom I had not allowed to leave my person for two days, except to bear orders. The railroad bridge was in flames before I left the intersection.

Arriving in town, I found it in flames in many places, and evacuated. Orders written in the street, under the lurid glare of the flames, were dispatched to Col. Campbell to move up the Trent road, and coariers were dispatched in every direction through the town to search for Col. Lee.—
At the railroad street I learned hat a gunboat had siready landed at one of the lower wharves. Going up Railroad street to see if Col. Lee was at the Fairground, I found on reaching the depot that the gunboats were already there, and the enemy in the Fairgrounds. Cel. Lee, flading himself in no condition to make resistance, had properly drawn off and proceeded up the Kinston road. Following ou, and off and proceeded up the Kinston road. Following on, and directing all the officers I could overtake to conduct their men to Tuscarora, the nearest railroad depot, I proceeded to that place; and having made arrangements for the transportation of the treeps to Kinston, by nailroad, and seeing most of them off, reached that place myself at 11 o'clock on Saturday.

Saturday.

My loss was 64 killed, 101 wounded, and 413 missing. It s supposed that of the missing about 200 are prisoaers and the remainder at home. The enclosed tabular statement will show you on which regiments and companies the loss fell. [We published the table here aliaded to in the State Journal of the 2nd alt.

The horses of Latham's battery and four pieces of Brem's field artillery. There were other pieces at the breastwork, but they were condemned guns from Fort Macon, belonging to no company.

The ammunition and ordnance stores at Newbern were

saved, and the camp equipage and baggage of the regiments would have been saved, but we had not field transportation with which to haul it to the railroad. In five days after the battle I had my brigade in camp in advance of Kinston, ready for action and but little demor

alized.

I had at an early day placed Col. R. P. Caldwell, 7th regiment, and Col. C. C. Lee, 37th regiment, in command of the two wings of my brigade. All the treops, except the 33rd regiment and the cavalry regiment, which were in reserve, fought under their immediate command. I could have taken on better security against any errors and oversights I might commit, than I did in placing those two trained and xperienced efficers in immediate command of the troops refer to their reports herewith, and the reports of com-manders of regiments, for particulars, as to the conduct of individuals under their command. As the 33rd regiment was under my own command, it is proper for me to say that its ranks on dress parade, and its fire was terrific. It was engaged within a hundred yards of my position, and Col. Avery, Lieut. Col. Hoke and Major Lewis did their duty fully, against an overwhelming force. Its callant Colonel was captured at his post, two different couriers whom I sent to him, with orders to withdraw, having failed to reach

With the exceptions noted in a former part of the report, all the regiments behaved well. The 7th and 33 date specially named, because on the former fell the bount of the battle, after the flank was exposed by the retreat of the militia and the 35th, and the 1 tter had no other commander except myself through whom its conduct could be made known to you. No troops could have behaved better than did the 26th, 27th and 37th.

Latham's battery was new, and was on'y partially equipped. The horses had not been attached to the gues a week before the battle. Its gallactry and devotion on that occasion show it to be wo thy of a new outif.

My regular staff, consisting of my aid-de-camp, Mr. W.
E. Cannady, and Assistant Adjutant General W. G. Hobin-

services for the occasion, and were placed on my staff, Should hold that part to the right of the Beaufort road, and Colouel Lee that part to the left of it.

These orders having been dispatched by 9 o'clock, p. m.

Was greatly indebted, not only for services in bearing creders and rallying troops, but to the first, in an epocial manner, for council and advice. They remained with me

The United States steam transport Cahawbe, Capt Barker, arrived at New York on Thursday morning, in eighty hours from Port Royal. She has 6,982 bags of unginned cotton on board, consigned to H. Barney, Collector of New York. Experienced heavy North-

east gales the entire passage.

The news of the Cahawba is unimportant. No movements of the troops at Port Royal have taken place, except the removal of some of the regiments from caused to be made for a mile along the bluds, at end on the former encampments to more elevated ground in the both sides of Fisher's landing, would have enabled me to hold the enemy in check and inflict on him serious loss at the first moment of his placing his foot on our soil. I was, houses for the Quartermaster and Commissary, are nearthe former encampments to more elevated ground in the houses for the Quartermaster and Commissary, are neartherefore, surprised when the position was yielded with the loss of only one killed and two wounded—all three of which ly finished, and have been partially taken possession of by those officers.

Large quantities of stores, camp equipage, &c., that have encumbered the wharf of late, have all been stored possession of my strongest work, without having received a single shot from us.

The Fort Thompson breastwork now became my sole reliance for resisting his advance, and throughout the remainder of the day and night of Thursday, the most active efforts were made to strengthen that unfinished work.—Both officers and men executed my orders with unfinished work.—Both officers and men executed work.—Both officers and men executed work.—Both officers and men executed work. ing from the camp at night and returning at all hours A large amount of medical, ordnance and other stores have of the night and morning. A week before the Cabawba fillen into our hands. left, a contraband was shot by a sentinel of the Sixth 'It appears that while on duty, about I o'clock in the

morning, the sentinel saw some object approaching his pest very cantiously. He challenged three times but that unseemly hour, is a mystery. The soldier was ex- al engagement. onerated from all blame in the matter.

The health of the troops was comparatively good .-The weather was excessively hot, and many of the late arrivals at Port Royal had suff red severely. The acclimated troops do not feel the effects of the heat so much. Sea bathing is indulged in to a great extent, but giments were engaged, eighty Federals were killed and

officers of our regiments.

In addition to the considerable amount of Cotton because in the capable amount of Cotton brought by the Cabawba, about 10 000 bags and bales yet remain in store, and will be brought forward. The Cabawba's cargo is to be taken to the Atlantic Dock,

Brooklyn.

Why was the surrendered by Major Lamb to General

We may 25.

MILITARY OVERCOATS, at

Wook

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ules we have, become it is mad to lite. We have seen the tack

the sense of the section of section and section when the

BY TELEGRAPH

FOR THE JOURNAL

FURTHER FROM RICHMOND. Er. nwon D, Va., May 24th, 1862 .- 4 P. M. The shirmish this morning was about seven miles North of this city. It was principally artillery engaged. The enemy retreated before the fire of the second Company of Washington Artillery, about two miles. The Confederates then returned and the Federa's resumed their former p sition. Occasional dring is kept up. The only casualty en our

R C-MOND. Va . May 21-9 P. M. There was a sharp skirmish this morning at New Bridge, ome d'stance east of the locality of the former fight. The 5th I ouisiana regiment on picket duty at that outpost, was attacked by a large force of Yankees. The ficing continued for several hours. About forty Confederates were wounded, sone killed.

side yet reported is Capt. Rosser, slightly wounded in the

STONEWALL JACKSON GAINS ANOTHER VICTORY. RICHM ND, VA., MAY 25th-9 P. M. Authentic information has been received here of another victory by Stonewall Jackson at Front Royal, Warren county. The enemy were routed, and a number of prisoners and arms captured.

FROM VICKSBURG & CORINTH .- HALLECK WONT FIGHT,-FROM NEW ORLEANS AND SAVANNAH. AUGUSTA, GEO., May 26th, 1862. The Jackson Mississippian has a dispatch from Vicksburg, dated May 20th, which says that all is quiet. The mortar boats and transports were at Bayon Para. On Mon-

day, 21st in t., the Federals ordered the women and children to leave the city in twenty-four hours. The Mayor asked until Friday morning. The Mobile Register has a dispatch from Corinth, May 22d, which says that Halleck failed to make an attack today. There was considerable skirmishing on the Monterey road towards evening, and Hindman's artillery shelled the

enemy from a house on the Farmington road. Our pickets now occupy Farmington, the enemy baving been driv-Butler has suppressed the New Orleans Delta and Bee for styling the burning of Cotton as patriotism. He has also

issued a proclamation that after the 27th of May, Confederate money will cease to be a medium of trade in New Or-The Memphis Appeal of 20th inst., says that all is quiet at Fort Pillow. There has been no firing for several days. The Favannah Republican says that forty or fif y Fede-

rals who landed and went up from Pilatka to Welaka, were fired upon by the Confederates, and twelve of the enemy On Tuesday a barge with twenty-one Federals approach-

ed St. Marks, was ambuscaded, and seventeen of the Fede als killed GENLS. JACKSON AND EWELL IN POSSESSION OF

FRONT ROYAL AND WINCHESTER, VA .- FOUR THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED. RICHMOND, VA., May 26th, 1862. The Examiner has received the following special dispatch: Gens. Jackson and Ewell have taken Front Royal and Winchester. We have gained a complete victory, taking four

thousand prisoners, and they are still coming in. All the enemy's stores were taken at Winchester. Our loss is one hundred in killed and wounded. [SECOND DISPATCH.] OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE AT FRONT BOYAL AND WINCHESTER FOUR THOUSAND PRISONER'S CAPTURED -- COMMISSARY AND ORD-

NANCE STORES TAKEN. RICHMOND, VA., May 26th, 1862. The following official dispatch was received this morning

from Stauntou : Gen. Jackson's forces entered Winchester on the 25th. capturing all the enemy's commissary and ordnarce stores They tried to burn the town, but were too closely rursued. We took the first Maryland regiment and the first Vermont Cavalry at Front Poyal, and two thousand prisoners Wiachester. Our loss is one hundred in killed and wound-

Our forces are still in pursuit. The enemy are completely FROM VICKSBURG-THE FEDERALS WAITING FOR

REINFORCEMENTS. VICK: BURG, MISS., via MOBILE, May 26th, 1863. All is quiet here. Two vesse's arrived at the fleet to-day. It is supposed that the Federals are awaiting reinforcements Our men are eager for the fight.

FROM VICKSBURG AND NEW ORLEANS-FIGHT AT GLORIETTA. NEW MEXICO. AUGUSTA, GA . May 27th, 1862. The Vick burg Whig of the 21st inst , says that Baton

Ronge 's still in our possession. The Jackson Mississippian, of 221 just., has a dispatch from Vicksburg of same date, which says that the Federal commander refuses an extension of the time for the removal of the women and children, and that he will open fire on our defences at two o'clock, P. M., to-day.

A gentleman from New Orleans informs the Mississippian that the foreign Consuls had protested against the suppression of the Confederate currency; and also states that the English and French owners of the cotton burnt at New Orleans were making out bills against the Federal government

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph, of the 7th instant, conins the particulars of a battle at Glorietta, N. M. The carrier says that the enemy left five hundred killed and wounded, and lost besides two bundred. The Confederate loss was sixty-eight killed and wounded, including Major Raquet, Capt. Buckholiz, and Major Shropshiere. FROM VIRGINIA.

FICHMOND, VA., May 27th, 1862. The following dispatch was received by Gov. Letcher this morning : STAUNTON. May 27 .- Banks' army has been completely

conted. He is still flying in utter consternation, worse than the Bull Pun race. Cannon, stores, and provisions are still being captured by our forces. DISPATCH FROM GEN. JACKSON.

RICHMOND, VA., May 27th, 1862. The following official report has been received: WINCHESTER, VA., May 26th, 1862.

GEN. S. COOPER, Adjutant General : During the last three days God has blessed our arms with a brilliant success. On Friday the Federals at Front Royal were routed and one section of artillery, in addition to many prisoners, captured. On Saturday, Banks' main column, whilst retreating from Strasburg to Winchester, was pierced, the rear part refreating towards Strasburg; and on Sunday, the other part was routed at this place .-At last accounts Brig. Gen. George H. Stewart was pursuing them with cavalry and artillery, and capturing fagitives.

(Signed,) T. J. JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Comdg. MORE SKIRMISHING NEAR RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., May 27th, 1863 - P. M. Heavy skirmishing took place to-day, which lasted from received no answer and fired. This aroused the whole one to seven, P. M., in the direction of Hanover Court camp, and on search being instituted, an unknown negro
was found, shot through the head and breathing his last. nonading was heard here. No particulars yet received.— He was speechless, and his presence on the spot, and at This skirmish is believed here to be the prelude to a generation.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH N. C. TROOPS VICTORIOUS. RICHMOND, VA., May 27th-10 P. M. In the skirmish this afternoon at Hanover Court House in which the 25th New York and the 28th North Carolina Resixty captured. The prisoners have arrived here. Confed-

erate less was six or eight. Nothing heard of a skirmish reported to have taken place to-day near Atlees Station, [5 or 6 miles N. N. East of

LATEST FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, VA., May 28th, 1862. All quiet along our lines to-day, so far as known here .-No cannonading heard to-day. It is now raining very fast. The rain interferes with military operations, the country bordering on the (hickahominy being swampy, it is almost impassable in wet weather.

STRAYED FROM THE SUB-CRIBER near Warraw, Duplin County, on the 13th inst, a small yellow NARS with white mane and tail; any information con-

cerning her will be thankfully rec.ived.
MAITHEW MOORE. May 20 h, 1862.

COLLARS! COLLARS!!
BYRON COLLARS, &c. at May 28. BALDW N'S. NAVY AND ARMY LINENS, FOR PANTS, at BALDWIN'S.

WHITE AND FANCY MARSHILLES, at BALDWIN'S.

BALDWIN'S.

"Gov." STANLY .- Have we done Mr. Stanly injustice in stating facts which had been placed in our possession, relative to his appointment by Abraham Lincoln, to rule over the people of North Carolina, as Provisional Governor? It appears he arrived in New York on the 14th inst., and has no doubt already arrived at Newbern. Will the Observer and Standard still defend "Gov." Stanly? We clip the following from the Richmond Enquirer of the 21st:

Lincoln has graciously provided a Governor for North Carolina, a man who has foully disgraced an honorable name. The New York Herald of the 15th, says: "The Hon. Edward Stanly, a prominent citizen of North Carolina, who was formerly a member of Con-

gress from the Newbern district, and was previously Speaker of the North Carolina Legislature and Attorney General of that State, returned from California on the Champion yesterday, and will soon proceed to occupy the new position assigned to him as Provisional Governor of North Carolina.'

The two Federal blockaders off our bar paid their respects to Fort Fisher again on yesterday afternoon .-We have not learned how many shots they fired, but they continued until about dark. It is generally believed the Fort did not reply. "Nobody hurt."

The steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 14th inst., having sailed from Liverpool on the 3d. She brings telegraphic dates, via Queenstown, to the 4th. Her political news does not appear to be any later than we published yesterday, though the same rumors relative to intervention, are reiterated. We take from the Richmond Enquirer of the 21st., the following:

The Paris correspondent of the London News, wriattempt a moral intervention, in the hope of putting an

The Paris correspondent of the "Independent Belge rates his statement relative to the contemplated in-He says the news which he sent respecting intervention by France and England, for ent (?) in the most absolute manner, and believe the project will very soon be l emancipation of the slaves. order to generalize the measure which this unnatural institution Cuba in a short time.

by about six thousand people Lyne to consider the crisis in A motion calling on the govern-Confederate States, and adopt conosed alteration in maritime law was dment was offered calling on the gov-America England and France to crush out but on a division the ordinary motion was by a considerable majority.

don "Times" publishes a letter from Mr. difficulties thrown in his way by Stanton when he sought to visit the British He said the difficulties amounted

low deeply they regret my absence from their camps.

ential deputation waited on the President of the Poor Law Board, relative to the distress in the cotton of the poor law to meet it. The President explained to what extent the poor law guardians could depart from the provisions of the law. He thought the matter should be left in the hands of the guardians, who were doing their duties very efficiently.

LIVERPOOL, May 3, 1862.

The sales of cotton to-day have been 5,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet at unchanged quotations. The breadstuffs market is generally flat.

The provision market is very dull and inactive.

HAVRE MARKET. The sales of cotton for the week were 6,000 bales .-

Orleans tres ordinarie, 166f.; bas. 159f. The market is less firm and easier. The total stock in port is 56,000

Paris, May 3, 1862. The Bourse is firm. Rentes closed at 71f. 10c.

THE Favetteville Olserver has not yet given the name of "a leading North Carolina politician," of "the Observer that the gentleman alluded to should be known. Cobb some months ago. This is the third time we have called for his name, will

it could well have been avoided; that is, if Halleck re. reported to have escaped in jury. ally intends to fight at all.

Our army around Richmond is at a stand still. Mc-Clellan appears to have made no farther advance upon | Savannah Republican, says that " Denver's [Federal] fying to observe the calmness of the city within the

iner says it is reported he " is making his way slowly gusta as late as 12 M. yesterday. The lightning on the towards Murfreesboro' and other positions in the vicini- wires during all yesterday afternoon and last night prety of the Seaboard railroad, with a view to unite his forces with those of McClellan, or otherwise co-operate morning, when communication was again resumed .with them in an attack on Richmond from the south | We are anxious to know the result. side of James river. If this can be effected, Richmond will, probably, be invaded on all sides, and be placed in a state of regular siege."—Daily Journal, 23d inst.

BUTHER'S INFAMOUS order to the Ladies of New Orreached us in full, as it was received at Corinth and read to our army by order of General show all the villages, common roads, railroads and rivers Beauregard. We copy the order from the Savannah Republican of the 21st. The Editorial remarks of the Republican on the subject express our feelings so fully, that we take pleasure in copying them entire in this The price of the map in sheets is \$1 50, or bound in

Fr. m the Army Correspondent of the Savannah Republican. CORINTH, May 19 .- General Beauregard has issued the following General Order:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.

For the information of this army, the following General Order, No. 28, of the Federal officer, Major General Butler, commanding at New Orleans, will be read on dress

Nortes .- Headquarters, Department of the Gulf. New Orleans, May 15th, 1862—General Orders, No. 28.—As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject or repeated insults, from the women, calling themselves adies of New orleans, in return for the most scrupulous ference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered, cafter, when any female shall, by word, gesture or insult or show contempt for any officer or sol-United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town, plying her dred mounted men of the enemy, and took some prison-

avocation. By command of Maj. Gen. Butler. Men of the south! Shall our mothers, our wives, our daughters and sisters, be thus outraged by the ruffianly soldiers of the North, to whom is given the right to treat, at their pleasure, the ladies of the South as common harlots ! Arouse, friends! and drive back from our homes the disinrhers of our family ties.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, Signed, General Commanding.

Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler. The reader will find under this morning's telegraphic colnine we know, because it is true to life. We have seen the man.

author, and if Heaven ever expended more of labor and energy and pains in framing one man than another, surely the last finishing touch was given in writing VILLAIN on the

brow of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER. We saw him at the Cha leston Convention, in May, 1860 and of all that assemblage of sharpers, inside and ontside of the Convention, there was no countenance that could approach his in all that makes man hate his race He seemed to be man only because he could talk. His smile was a scowl; his looks greedy and devouring; his eye like a serpent's without its charm; his nose mounting the air for prey, his forehead low, skulking and boutal Instantly we thought of the line-

"A man may smile and smile, and be a villain still." But seeing the creature could not smile, our loathing was turned to pity, to think he was so blasted in the making, and his villain had destroyed even his power to smile.

When we heard that he was appointed to to the comman of the Federal forces in the Gulf, we were convinced more than ever of the malignity and abandonment of Northern rule. Nothing but the deepest hatred for a chivalrous people : nothing but the most artful and ingenious c:uelty : nothing but the most reckless desperation, could have suggested the appointment of such a thing to bear rule, even for a brief day, over a generous, high-minded people.

And the tool is proving himself in every way worthy his masters. He has not gone to work with masterly skill to bow his victims by degrees to the yoke. His malignity has no gradation - his malice knows no control. At one bound he has passed into the lowest, deeper "than which no lower lies." His proclamation to the ladies of New Orleans is the grandest conception of malicious, cruel brutal, abandoned wickedness that could have emanated this side the nether pit. Whose mind but that of this wretch could have broken through all the wonted realms of thought and the catalogue retailiatory punishments and have brought to light so terrible a retribution as that proposed to be inflicted on the virtuous and christian women of a Southern city Was it not beyond the conception of any other man or devil? If he had thought of imprisonment, or banishment, or perthese would be, in proportion to the alleged offense, we could see some connection between the offense and the penting on the 1st, says: It is positively stated to-day in alty. But none but the devil or his angels could have conofficial circles, that the French and English Ministers ceived of the plan to treat a respectable, virtuous woman, at Washington have received identical instructions to perhaps an aged mother, as a common harlot, for no other reason than expressing her disgust for a conquering foe !-Is there no flaming thunderbolt reserved in the red hand of vengeance to drive this demon back to the pit below? I cannot be that the God of mercy will I ng allow this offspring of the Prince of Darkness to roam the earth in human shape!

If so, then we must be content and believe it will be for efficially to the public. It is said that our good. Let him drill, drill, drill deeper and deeper into will be imposed on the South, having | the great heart of this great people. The end will be well. The waters which burst forth at every turn will grow more and more bitter, day by day, until no branch, not even the lavery, France and Spain have olive branch of peace, can ever restore their sweetness .-We believe it to be settled in the counsels of God that the North and the South shall be divided, the one from the other, and that forever. Let the villain drive the iron into the soul-the deeper the better. The separation already Red Sea and the mountains and the wilderness be betwixt us and them, and how better can it be than by the employment of just such agencies, mean and despicable though they be in the eyes of men? God in his wisdom has accomof frees and locusts and murrain and flies; why in this day may he not accomplish this great work of eternal separation by even a meaner thing.

So, let us not despond. Now is the time for a righteous ion, and thinks Secretary Stanton | wrath and vengeance. No mother will now 1 nger detain der away the Rinaldo if he dared. Mr. Rus- her son from the field. Every sister will gird her brother's armor on, and bid him haste. Every man who respects I may be permitted to add that I have received as virtue and himself will give his all to finish our mighty un-McClellan has expressed himself dertaking. How dare we longer call ourselves men, if we strongly in reference to Secretary Staunton's conduct | do not rise with all the means that God has placed in our in the matter, and that he and all hands, and crush, as an adder, the wretches who can imkind enough to declare to my friends agine-not to say avow-their intentions, for any cause whatever, to treat our wives, and mothers, and daughters, as harlots, "plying their avocations."

The history of the world does not furnish a parallel proclamation; and yet, the Greeks, the Romans, the Spaniards, the Britons, and the Saxons performed deeds of daring and valor in defense of their wives and altars, to which nothing that we have done in defense of dearer rights can be com-

Exchange of Prisoners.

We learn, says the Richmond Examiner, that propositions have been received by the government, through General Wool, at Fortress Monroe, for a general ex-States and Great Britain in the war of 1812; and also fervent prayer of every lover of this Confederacy. offer to exchange our privateersmen on the footing of prisoners of war, the surplus remaining on either side to be paroled without further conditions. It is proposed to exchange the prisoners at City Point, or at any other place that the Confederate States Government may designate. It is supposed that there is a slight surplus of prisoners still remaining on the side of the North .-Journal's party," " who had never become a citizen of There is no doubt that the proposition meets the views a Northern State, who is now in well known affiliation and wishes of our government, and it is to be hoped that The Observer made the assertion, there will be no perfidy developed in the arrangement, and justice to the people of the State demands of the as was the case in the negotiation with General Howell

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- We learn that a serious accident occurred on the North Carolina Rail-THE NEWS from Corinth to-day is highly interesting. road on yesterday, from the washing away of a culvert. Whether the battle actually took place yesterday or to- Two employees of the road were killed and the enginday, we have not yet been informed, but from the situal eer mortally wounded. There were about 200 Yankee tion of the two armies at that point, we cannot see how prisoners on the train from Salisbury, all of whom are

Daily Journal, 23d inst. A special dispatch from Corinth the 21st, to the our lines. The Examiner of the 22d says, "It is grati- forces have arrived from Cairo; Mitchell is coming up from Huntsville, and part of Curtis' army from Mispast few days, and we are assured by it of the determi- souri." Our dispatch yesterday from Corinth was to nation of our people to resist the enemy until death, the night of the 21st inst. At that time our army had left their entrenchments, and a battle was expected the Relative to the movements of Burnsides, the Exam- next day. Nothing further had been received at Auvented any communication from that quarter until this

NEW MAP OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE .- WO have received from the publisher, Mr. O. LEDERLE, Memphis, Tenn., a new map of the above States, which appears upon examination to be better suited to the times than any map we have yet seen. It is said to of the two States, and the Northern portions of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. It is a great relief to have a good map of the country at this particular time. pocket form, \$2 per copy.

The Northern accounts by telegraph of the repulse of the enemy's gunboats on James river is much better for was regarded at Old Point as very serious, and that no full account of it was allowed to be made public .-

This looks well for our side. After all it appears Abraham Lincoln is determined that we Southern "rebels" shall not suffer for Ice .-Just to think of two hundred cargoes of the frozen our re-billious notions! How kind in you, King Abra-

The Goldsboro' Tribune says it is reported that about forty of Spruill's cavalry attacked and routed two hun ers, in Jones county, in the early part of the present week. We have no reliable details.

Col. Singletary's regiment, the 44th, left Camp

Mangum several days since for parts we do not care to Those who showed the white feather will do all in their state. This regiment is spoken of by the correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer as being the best drilled of any at that camp at the time they left. The Colonel is a most worthy son of Eastern Carolina, and we feel confident that if the enemy gives him a chance, he nmn, a brief but true autobiography of the three days' mili-

THE news from Richmond last night by telegraph looks a little more like important events are shout t take place in the neighborhood of that city. It is said in some of the papers that the Federal army is within sight of the heights of the Capital. Gen. Johnston's army is between the enemy and the city. The Dispatch says : Matters are beginning to indicate something decisive, and we may expect ere long to be saluted with the hoarse mutterings of the dogs of war. From what we are able to learn of his operations, the enemy seems to be slowly and steadily approaching, and it is by no means unlikely that a grand conflict is about to commence within sight of the spires of the Southern Capi-

The Examiner says that it has reason to believe that Banks has made his way to Fredericksburg, and effected a junction with McDowell.

The Dispatch says there are various reports from the Valley, some of which that paper "knows to be reliable." The Dispatch says also that it " will not be expected of us to state where Gen. Jackson is, or what he is doing, or whether he and Ewell have formed a junction. The occounts which we have satisfy us that Banks has either to evacuate that section or meet once more in deadly combat the men whose homes have been plundered by the rabble which he commands."

The Richmond Enquirer of the 23d has the following: Passengers from Gordansville report that a Federal force under Gen. Shields, camped at Warrenton on Sunday night last, and have since joined the enemy's camp at Catlett's near Warrenton Junction. They crossed the Blue Ridge at Thornton's Gap, and marched by way of Sperryville and Waterloo through Warrenton. The strength of Shield's command is believed to sonal chastisement, or even death, enormous as either of have been about six thousand—though some reports

make it much larger. Banks is said to be near Strasburg, engaged in fortifying. It is believed that Millroy is trying to make his way to him. He burnt his camp at Cheat Mountain in his retreat.

From the Petersburg Express of the 23d, we learn that the Federals have occupied Suffolk in large force. Their pickets extend six miles from the town towards Petersburg. "Their marauding parties extend out for miles in every direction, stealing bacon, poultry, eggs, pigs, and everything else of value." "Several promi neut citizens (continues the Express) have been arrested and thrown in jail for the simple cause that they are known to be loyal to the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Suffolk, has been confined because he spoke authoritatively to his own servant, and others have been similarly treated for like trivial offences .-This is but the beginning of the evils which necessarily complete, will continue till time shall be no more. Let the follow the inexcusable evacuation of Norfolk and the unpardonable destruction of the Merrimac."

If there is anything in appearances, we think a great battle must take place near Richmond within a very they be in the eyes of men? God in his wisdom has accomplished great objects in times gone by, by the employment of fregs and locusts and murrain and flies; why in this day and suffer the enemy to advance at his leisure and besiege the city on all sides. A decisive blow must be struck, and that quickly, if it is really intended to defend the Capital.

P. S.—The Dogs of War Howling.—Since preparing the above we have received a dispatch from Richmond dated this forenoon, from which we learn that heavy cannoneding was heard this morning in the direction of the skirmish on yesterday. The reports of cannon were still heard at the time the message was sent off-about half-past ten o'clock. So we may confidently conclude the ball has been opened in earnest, and it is likely a blow of a most decisive nature will be inflicted to-day. From all the information we have been able to obtain from Richmond we feel great confidence in our success. Our army, from the highest officer to the lowest private, is represented to be in the best

possible condition for the fray. May the closing of the day's work before Richmond be the signal of a glorious triumph of our arms, and may the spirit of every man of our noble army who may change of prisoners of war. The propositions offer, as a fall in the sacred cause of our beloved country ascend basis of exchange, the cartel adopted between the United to heaven with the glad tidings of our success, is the

An Elegant Sword. - We were shown, yesterday afternoon, an elegant sword, manufactured by Messrs. Mitchell & Taylor, Richmond, Virginia. The hilt is gold-mounted, has a lone star and the letters C. S .-The blade is highly polished, quite sharp, and bears the following inscription: " Presented to Major John J. Hedrick, by his first command, the Cape Fear Light was recure, private rights undisturbed; every man's house was his castle; the courts were open to all; no passports Artillery." "Hope," "Death."

It is to be presented to a most worthy officer; one who, we feel sure, will use it as becomes a brave man in a glorious cause, if it should ever be his fortune to meet the foe in battle array. It is a valuable present to a worthy commander, and made by those who know the worth of a faithful and kind-hearted superior.

55TH REGIMENT .- The Favetteville Observer's Camp Mangun correspondent says that the 55th Regiment of N. C. T. have been organized. The following are the

Colonel.—John K. Connally, of Yadkin. Lt. Colonel.-A. S. Calloway, of Wilkes.

Major .- James F. Whitehead, of Pitt. The writer says:

Col. John Kerr Cornally is a young man of 25 or 26 years. was educated at the Naval School at Annappolis, was Capt. of Co. B in 21st Reg't N. C. V., Col. Kirkland, and has been commanding a post here a few days. He is a nephew of Hon. John Kerr. Lt. Col. Calloway was a member of Capt. Brown's company in the 1st Reg't State Troops, Colonel Stokes. He recently raised a company in Wilkes and is here now as Capt. He graduated at Chapel Hill about 3 years ago. Maj. Whitehead has been in service before and was, I am informed, taken prisoner at Roancke Island. He has since raised a company and is Capt. here. The compa-

nies are as follows:

A, Capt. W. J. Bullock, Wilson County.
B, A. S. Calloway, Wilkes
C, Dixon Falls, Cleaveland
D, S. D. Randall, James F. Whitehead, Pitt P. M. Mull, Catawba J. P. Williams, Wayne Vandever Teague, Alexander M. T. Smith, Granville County Taxes.

At the Special Court of the Magistrates of New Hanover county, the following assessment of taxes were levied for the year 1861:

ON REAL ESTATE. ON SLAVES. ON REAL ESTATE.

ON REA

WHITE AND FREE BLACK POLLS.

following articles: Pleasure Carriages, Silver Plate, and Gold and Silver Watches. Read the address of the Democratic members of

A poor tax of one per cent. was also levied on the

the Federal Congress. N. C. State Bonds.

In the Richmond Enquirer, of 23d inst., we find N. C. 6 per cent. State Bonds quoted in that city with sales at 120. GENERAL GRANT'S VIEWS OF THE BATTLE OF SHILOE

Gen. Grant, who was in command at Shiloh, appears to be an honest sort of an old soldier, and writes a frank letter for publication in the Cincinnati Commercial from which we extract:

Thus we have it from the very highest official authority that the enemy were fully prepared for our assault at Shiloh, but notwithstanding were driven like tary wonder whose name heads this article. That it is gen. with energy, can accomplish anything. We know the chaff by the wind before the fierce assault of our comparatively small force. - Charleston Mercury.

office of the 5th instant says: We find ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONCERS TO THE DE-MOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow-Citizens:—The perilous condition of our country demands that we should reason together. Party organization, restricted within proper limits, is a positive good, and indeed essential to the preservation of public liberty.—Without it the best government would soon degenerate into the worst of tyrranies. In despotisms the chief use of the power i- in crushing out party opposition. It our own country the experience of the last twelve months proves, country the experience of the last twelve months proves, more than any lesson in history the necessity of party organization. The present administration was chosen by a party, and in all civil acts and appointments has recognized, and still does, its fealty and obligations to that party. There must and will be an opposition. The public safety and good demand it. Shall it be a new organization or an old one? The democratic party was founded more than sixty years ago. It has never been disbanded. To day it numbers one million five hundred thousand electors in the States still loyal to the Union. Its recent numerous victo-ries in municipal elections in the Western and Midd e States prove its vitality. Within the last ten months it has held tate conventions and nominated full democratic tickets in the Republicans can the same be said.

SHALL THE DEMCCRATIC PARTY BE NOW D SEANDED Why should it? Are its ancient principles wrong Why are they? Let its platforms for thirty years speak: "Resolved, That the American Democracy place their

rust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

That we regard this as a distinctive feature in our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or orm which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too mon-

strons for the public credulity.

"That the Federal government is one of limited power, derived solely from the constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is expedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers "
And as explanatory of these the following from Mr. Jef-

ferson's inaugural:

"The support of the State governments in all their rights complete administration of our domestic conerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican ten-"The preservation of the general government in its whole

constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

"A jealous care of the right of election by the people. "The supremacy of the civil over the military authority." Economy in the public expense, that labor may be

'The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith.
"Freedem of religion, freedom of the press, and free-

dom of person under protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected " Such, democrats, are the principles of your party, essential to public liberty and to the stability and wise administration of the government, alike in peace and war. They and exercise within the House and out of the House, an are the principles upon which the constitution and the in all places, in time of war, in time of peace, and at a

which adheres to them, the constitution would be maintained and the Union could not be dissolved. be disbanded?

Its policy is consistent with its principles and may be summed up, from the beginning, as follows: The support of liberty as against power; of the people as against their agents and servants; and of State rights as against consolidation with the several departments of the government to carry on agents and servants; and of State rights as against consolidations. dation and centralized despotism; a simple government; war, with perfect security to citizens of the loyal States. no public debt; low taxes; no high protective tariff; no Every act necessary for the sefety and efficiency of the gov general system of internal improvements by Federal and ernment, and for a complete and most vigorous trial of it thosity; no national bank; hard money for the Federal strength, is yet wholly consistent with the observance of public dues; no assumption of State debts; expansion of every provision of that instrument, and of the laws in pur-

territory; self government for the Territories, subject only snance of it, if the sole motives of those in power to the constitution; the absolute compatibility of a union the suppression of the "rebellion" and no more. And yet in State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia; and, finally, as set forth in the Cincinnati platform, in 1856, and we appeal to facts too recent to need recital here, and too re-affirmed in 1860, absolute and eternal "repudiation of flagrant and heinous for the calm narrative which we pro all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic pose. Similar acts were done, and a like policy slavery which seek to embroil the states and incite to trea- in the threatened war with France, in the time son an armed resistance to law in the Territories. and whose Adams, and with the same ultimate purpose. But in two avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and or three years the people forced them into an honorable

Such was the ancient and the recent policy of the demo-Such was the ancient and the recent policy of the democratic party, running through a period of sixty years—a
policy consistent with the principles of the constitution,
and absolutely essential to the preservation of the Union
Does the history of the Democratic party prove that it

New York of the Constitution, and turned over the
Pederal government to the principles and policy of the
Owing to the unusual elevation of the Union
people." therefore, and to the ballot-box, we now appeal,
when again in like peril with our fathers. ought to be abandoned? "By their fruits shall ye know them." Fectional parties do not achieve Union triumphs. For sixty years from the inauguration of Jefferson on the 4th of March, 1801, the democratic party, with short intervals, controlled the power and the policy of the Federal Government. For eight years out of these sixty, demo-cratic men ruled the country; for lifty-four years and eight successively annexed to our territory, with an area more than twice as large as all the original thirteen States together. Eight States were admitted under strictly demooratic administrations—one under the administration of Fillmore. From five millions the population increased to thirty-one millions. The revolutionary debt was extinguished. Two foreign wars were successfully prosecuted with a moderate outly and a small army and navy, and without the suspension of the habeas corpus; without one infracion of the constitution; without one usurpartion of power; without suppressing a single newspaper; without imprisoning a single cditor; without limit to the freedom of the press, or of syeech in or out of Congress, but in the midst of the grossest abuse of both; and without the arrest of a single "traitor," though the Hartford Convention sat during one of the wars, and in the other Senators invited

the enemy to "greet our volunteers with bloody hands and welcome them to hospitable graves." During all this time wealth increased, business of all kinds multiplied, prosperity smiled on every side, taxes were low. wages were high, the North and the South furnished a market for each others products at good prices; public liberty for travel, no secret police, no spies, no informers, no bas-tiles; the right to assemble peaceably, the right to petition; freedom of religion, freedom of speech, a free ballot, and a free press; and all this time the Constitution maintained

and the Union of the States preserved. Such were the choice fruits of democratic principles and policy, carried out through the whole period during which the Democratic party held the power and administered the Federal Government. Such has been the history of that party. It is a Union party, for it preserved the Union by wisdom, peace and compremise, for more than half a cen-

Then neither the ancient principles, the policy, nor the past history of the Democratic party require nor would ustify its disbandment. Is there anything in the present crisis which demands it

The more immediate issue is, to maintain the Con titution as it is, and to restore the Union as it was. To maiatain the Constution is to respect the rights of the

fully to the very principles and policy which the democratic party has professed for more than half a century. Let its istory, and the results, from the beginning, prove whether t has practiced them. We appeal proudly to the record. The first step towards a restoration of the Union as it was is to maintain the constitution as it is. So long as it was maintained in fact, and not threatened with infraction in spirit and in letter, actual or eminent, the Union was un

To restore the Union, it is essential, first, to give assurances to every State and to the people of every section that their rights and liberties and property will be secure within the Union under the constitution. What assurance within the Union under the constitution. What assurance so doubly sure to the restoration to power of that ancient organized consolidated democratic party which for sixty years did secure the property, rights and liberties of the States and of the people: and thus did maintain the consti-tution and preserve the Union, and with them the multi-plied blessings which distinguished us above all other na-

To restore the Union is to crush out sectionalism North and South. To begin the great work of restoration through the ballot box is to kill abolition. The bitter waters of Secession flowed first and are fed still from the unclean foun-Armies may break down the power of the Confederate government in the South; but the work of restoration can only be carried on through political organization and the ballot in the North and West. In this great work we cordially in-vite the co-operation of all men of every party who are op-posed to the fell spirit of abolition, and who, in sincerity, desire the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Let the dead past bury its dead. Raily lovers of the Union, the Constitution, and of liberty, to the standard of the democratic party, already in the field and confident of victory. That party is the natural and persistent enemy of abolition. Upon this question its record as a natural organization, however it may have been at times with particular men, or in particular States, it is clear and unquestionable. From the beginning of the anti-slavery sgitation to the period of the last Democratic National Convention it has held but one

language in regard to it. Let the record speak.

** Resolved, That the Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic insti-tutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists and others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

wisdom, sound policy a desce. But it never did admi; and never will, that this administration, or any administration, is "the Government." It holds, and ever has held, that the Federal Government is the agent of the people of the executive that the consists of the edistinct departments: the legislative, the executive equally entitled to the confidence and support of the States compole; and that it is the duty of every patriot to remain as true to the Southern Confederacy as the ment in its march.

I call your attention, Governor, to the account of this fight from the New York Herald, as published in the Bichmond Whig of to day. You will there observe the Richmond Whig of to day. You will there observe the Government in the complex and that it is the duty of every patriot to remain as true to the Southern Confederacy as the to remain as true to the Southern Confederacy as the to remain as true to the Southern Confederacy as the to remain as true to the Southern Confederacy as the to remain as true to the Southern Confederacy as the to remain as true to the Southern Confederacy as the to remain as true to the Southern Confederacy as the to remain as true to the Southern Confederacy as the to remain as true to the Southern Confederacy as the to remain as true to the remain as true

home or abroad in the North or the South, open or con-cealed, in effice or cut of office, in peace or in war.

If this is what the Republican party mean by supporting the government, it is an idle thing to abandon the old and tried democratic party, which for so many years and thro' so many trials, supported, preserved and maintained the government of the Union. But if their real purpose be to aid the ancient enemies of the democracy in subverting our energiant constitution and form of government, and, under ancient constitution and form of government, and, under pretence of saving the Union, to erect a strong cen ralized despotism on its rains, the democratic party will resis them as the worst en my to the constitution and the Union and to free gove nmest everywhere.

and to free gove nmest everywhere.

We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil wer. A fitter time will come hereafter for such discussion. Out we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise fifter n menths also would have saved it. Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress to this end. At every stage the great mass of the South, with the whole democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party of the North and West united in favor of certain ents to the constitution-and chief among them the well-know "Crittenden propositions," which would have averted civil war and maintained the Union. At every stage all proposed amendments inconsistent with the sec-tional doctrines at the Chicago platform were strengously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the republican party. The "Crittenden propositions" never received a sing a republican vote in either House. For the proof we appeal to the journals of Congress and to the Congression

We scorn to reply to the charge that the democratic par ty is opposed to granting aid and support to the Federal Government in maintaining its safety, integrity, and con-stitutional supremacy, and in favor of disbanding our ar-mies and succumbing to the South The charge is libetous and false. No man has advocated any such proposition.— Democrats recognize it as their duty as patriots to support the government in all constitutional, necessary and prope efforts to maintain its safety. integrity, and constitutions authority; but at the same time they are inflexibly opposed to waging war against any of the States or people of this Union in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any State— Above all, the democratic party will not support the administration in anything which looks or tends to the loss of our political or personal rights and liberties, or a change of present democratical form of government

But no, democrate, it is not the support of the government in restoring the Union which the party in power requires of you. You are asked to give up your principles, your policy, and your party, and to stand by the adminisration of the party oin power, in all its acts. is demanded of you that you yield at least a silent support to their whole policy, and to withho d all scrutiny into their public conduct of every kind, lest you should "embarrase the administration " of the first principles and the chief security of a democra c government-the right to hold public servants respons ble to their masters, the people; to render the representative accountable to the constituent; the ancient and un doubted prerogative of Americans to canvass public mea ures and public men. It is this "high constitutional privilege" which Daniel Webster declared he would "defen Union were founded; and, under the control of a party times!" It is a right secured by the constitution-a righ inestimable to the people, and formidable to tyrants only. If ever there was a time when the existence and conso Is the policy of the democratic party wrong, that it should lidation of the democratic party upon its principles and

peace with France, rebuked the excesses and abuses

But if every democrat concurred in the policy of prose-cuting the war to the utter subjugation of the South and the subversion of her State Governments with her institu tions, without a Convention of the States, and without ar overture for peace, we should just as resolutely resist the disbanding of the demogratic party. It is the only party capable of carrying on a war; it is the only party which has ratic men ruled the country; for lifty-four years and organization men ruled the country; for lifty-four years and organization men ruled the country; for lifty-four years and organization ments the democratic policy prevailed. During this period ever conducted a war to a successful issue, and the country which has done it without abose of power, without molestation to the rights of any class of citizens, and with ments of the rights of any class of citizens, and with a secondary disconnected a war to a successful issue, and the country which has done it without abose of power, without above a due regard to economy. All this it has done; all this, if need be, it is able to do again. If success, then, in a military point of view, be required, the democratic party alon can command it.

To conclude: Inviting all men, without distinction

section, or party, who are for the Coastitution as it is and the Union as it was, to unite with us in this gre The restoration of the Union, whether through peace or by war, demands the continued organization and succes

of the Democratic party;
That the preservation of the Constitution demands it The maintenance of liberty and free democratical gov erement demandait: The restoration of a sound system of internal policy demands it:

Economy and honesty in the public expenditures, no at the rate of four millions of dollars a day, demand it.
The rapid accumulation of an enormous and permanent ublic debt demand i'-a public debt already one thousand millions of dollars, and equal, at the present rate, in three years, to England's debt of a century and a half in growth The heavy taxation, direct and indirect, State and Federal, already more than two hundred millions of dollars year, eating out the substance of the people, augmenting every, year, demands it ;

Reduced wages, low prices, depression of trade, decay of business, scarcity of work, and impending ruin on every side, demand it. And finally, the restoration of the concord, good feeling and prosperity of former years, demand that the democratic party shall be maintained and made victorious.

W. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois. A. L. KNAPP, of Illinois. J. C. ROBINSON, of Illinois. JOHN LAW, of Indiana.
D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana. W. ALLEN, of Chio. C. A. WEITT, of Chio. GEO. H. PEMBERTON, of Ohio. JAS R. MORGAN, of Ohio. C. L. VALLANDINGHAM, of Ohio. FHILIP JOHNSON, of Ohio. S. E. ANCONA, of Penna. Gro. K. SHIEL, of Oregon.

Note .- The names of the absent members concurring in the above will be affixed to the pamphlet edition of this

> Col. McRae's Supplemental Report. RICHMOND, May 15th.

GOVERNOR: Having just had an interview with Captains Brookfield and West-the latter of whom was phrase of feathering an oar around a quarter de wounded and captured, the tormer broken with exhaustion and captured, and both of whom have been paroled by the enemy-I am able to give an accurate statement of the casualties in the 5th Regiment, so far as officers are concerned. Lieut. Col. Badham has been certainly killed. Having lost his horse, he was retreating on foot, and fell in the immediate vicinity of Capt. Brookfield, having been pierced in the forehead by ball, and died instantly. His body was interred on the field of battle. The service possessed no more faithful, conscientious officer than Col. Badham. Never having absented himself from his post since his connection with the regiment, he had surrendered himself to the performance of the duties of his office with almost singular fi- ted a Yankee. delity. On the field of battle he was calm, self-possessed, and conducted his portion of the operations with entire precision. He died nobly.

There is every reason to apprehend that Captain Thomas F. Garrett has also died of his wounds. He was last seen with a wound in the centre of his chest, having been carried into the enemy's redout. I sincere ly deplore the loss of this valuable officer. Possessed of an acute and inquiring mind, with studious habits, and anxious to excel, he was fast mastering his profession. I have no officer upon whose judgment in military matters I could more confidently rely. He fell at the head of his men, leading them on with stolid determination, which was eminently his quality.

Capt. Mullins is also known to have been killed. He died in the arms of Capt. Brookfield, in the redoubt of the enemy, sending messages to his friends that he had tallen as he had desired to tall, like a brave soldier. Lient. Clarke, commanding company G, while brave ly cheering on his company in the advance, was pierced through the heart and expired instantly. 1st Lieut.

be necessary and proper for the preservation of the Government in its principles and in its vigor and integrity, and to come up. I ask your attention to the many coinci. Volunteers.—State Journal.

dences in this and the report I had heretofore furnished your Excellency. I call your attention to the further fact disclosed that our attack prevented the enemy from as siling Fort Magruder from that side, which was a

important event for us. The little band of 150 men left of our regiment are waiting to be reinforced from North Carolina, and hope they have earned some claim upon her attention

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, D. K. MCRAE

BY TELEGRAPH

FOR THE JOURNAL.

PEDERALS STILL BELOW VICK-BUR AUGUSTA, GA., May 22d, 1862

The Mobile Register of the 20th inst., has a dispatch from Pass Manshac, dated the 18th, which says that the Federa gunboat Creole attacked us about 12:30 to-day. The gagement lasted one hour and a half, when the Creole with drew, somewhat disabled.

The Vicksburk Whig of the 16th says that the enemy, gunboats were still at Natchez the day previous. That

was still refusing to surrender. A dispatch to the Mobile Register from Vicksburg the 19th inst., says that eight or ten Federals landed near War. renton, ten miles below Vicksburg, this afternoon, wiethey were attacked by the Southerners, and four killed The rest escaped. Our loss was one wounded. The Federal fleet is still at anchor below the city.

LATER FROM CORINTH-HEAVY SKIRMISHING BIG FIGHT IMMINENT, ETC. MOBILE, ALA., May 22, 1861 A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Co: inth the

21st, at night, says there was general picket skirmishing or our right and left lines to-day. On our left the chemthrew a number of shells without damage. On our several casualties occurred; among the killed was (Richards of the 31st Mississippi. The enemy suffice

A general engagement is expected to-morrow. Our whole army marched out this evening. Our troops are in spirits, confident of victory. The weather is fine and nes

Halleck sent 200 Confederate prisoners having the in pox to Fort Pillow, in exchange for Federal prisoners here. Gen. Villepzue refused to receive them. Gen. R. regard sent a letter to Gen. Halleck to-day, charging hi with bad faith and inhumanity. Halleck replied, dentiany knowledge that the men had the small pox.

There was sharp skirmishing about seven miles North of this city this afternoon. The particulars have not y been ascertained, except that the enemy was attacked and repulsed with loss. It is the prevailing opinion that a go

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., May 23, 186

eral engagement will soon take place. LATER FROM THE NORTH. Late Northern papers have been received at the Dail Express office. The repulse of the Federal gunboats of James river had a most depressing effect in New York and Philadelphia It was regarded as a very serious affair Old Point, but no full account was allowed to be made pu lic. Seventeen men were killed on the Nagatuck, by explosion of a hundred pound parrot gun, the beat re

dered useless and withdrawn from the fight. The Galena was riddled by shots from the "rebel" teries; eighteen went through her deck and sides; fourte of her crew were killed and wounded. The killed was terribly cut and maugled, many of them beyond the hor

of recognition. The Monitor maintained her superior strength and invited nerability. The balls glanced harmlessly from her towe The Aristock and Port Royal were not materially ini and the difficulty of the gunboats getting the proper ra the "Rebel" batteries popred an incessant fire of the shell upon the decks of the gunboats, and did fearful we

The body of M. Boerum, gunner of the Galena, was car ried to Fortress Monroe for interment. Seward and Willis visited Norfolk on Friday last. Col. Brown, of the 20th Indiana Regiment, stationed Portsmonth, went out of town to take a ride; an hour a terwards his horse returned wounded and riderless. He is

supposed to have been killed by "rebels." There is nothing important from Halleck or McClellan and not a word about Millroy and Cox. Over five hundred vessels are to sail for Southern ports by the first of June. There are two hundred clearance

with carpoes of Ice. FROM RICHMOND-HEAVY CANNONADING. RICHMOND, VA., May 24th, 1862. There has been heavy cannonading this morning in direction of the skirmish on yesterday. It commen about daybreak and still continues. No reports have been

received vet. It is now raining fast.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] ATER FROM RICHMOND-YESTERDAY'S SKIRMISE RICHMOND, VA., May 24th, 1862. In the skirmish yesterday afternoon the Fedarals ha pieces of artillery and the Confederates one piece. enemy threw a large number of shells, without doing a

damage.

A regiment of Federal Cavalry charged our battery a few shells thrown into their n idst, reversed their and they and their artillery fled precipitately. FORT PILLOW .- Since the gunboat " scrimmage week, the enemy bave taken the precaution to mortar boats further up the river, and we also hear the

intantry force has " retired " about four miles in direction. Cypress logs have been chained around the Federal boats at the suggestion of General Fitch, for the avoiding in any future conflict the destructive modore Montgomery's iron-prowed rams. The ene brought down one ram and are daily expecting two the Louisville and the Essex. Commodore Foote was the fight, having left on the day previous for the er, as rumor alleged, to have some surgeon ampfoot, which was so badly wounded at Fort Donelson

Memphis Appeal, MR. J. J. GREGG, Treasurer of the Gran Manufacturing Company, says : "After testing a of oil, we have settled on the Peanut, as the lubricator to be had anywhere in quantity in the

federacy." Jeff Thompson's Report. The following dispatch from Gen. Jeff Thou good thing in its way, notwithstanding the ant

FORT PILLOW, RIVER DEFENCE FI Gunboat Little Rebel, May 10. FDITORS APPEAL: We Missourians concluded elebrate the anniversary of the Camp Jackson We have shown the enemy that we still own the Mi river, and can "run the blockade" whenever we We gave them a few butts this morning to show power, and after a handsome little scrimmag men killed and eight slightly wounded.

The officers are all safe, with more confidence than and our boats are uninjured. The Van Dorn, Cap

modore Montgomery down to the powder boys like soldiers and gentlemen, and proved themselve men as ever feathered an oar around a quarter deck 24тн Regiment.—This regiment, the old 14 ganized at Garysburg, on the 16th inst., by election field officers as follows : Col. William J. Clarke wa elected Colonel without opposition; Capt. Joh Harris, (Co. H.) was elected Lieut. Colonel; and Thaddens D. Love, (Co. G.) was elected Major. Col. Clarke, by order of Major Generals Huger

Holmes, remains in command of the 5th brigade has taken up his headquarters at Jackson. Fayetteville THE CREEK INDIANS .- We copy the following the Fort Smith (Ark.) Bulletin, of a recent date It was reported some time since that the C dians had held a secret meeting in their nation pointed a delegation to proceed to Washington the purpose of representing to the Lincoln Adm tion that the Creeks were anxious to be once me good terms with the United States Government they had been grossly deceived and misled by the federates, and induced to take up arms and fight a Upon these principles alone, so far as relates to slavery, can the Union as it was be restored; and no other Union, except the union of despotism. can be maintained in this except the union of despotism. can be maintained in this country; and this last we will resist, as our fathers did, with our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

But it is said that you must disband the Democratic party to support the Government." We answer that the Democratic party has always supported the Government is and, while it was in power, preserved the Government is all its vigor and integrity, not by force and arms, but by wisdom, sound policy at d peace. But it never did admit.

The support the support the Government is all its vigor and integrity, not by force and arms, but by wisdom, sound policy at d peace. But it never did admit.